

The Nor'West Farmer.

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Investigation of Stock Deaths Needed.

The amount of loss in horse flesh in Northern Alberta and in the lower lying parts of the country farther eastward has been so heavy as to indicate extremely bad sanitation (from the horseman's standpoint) and an imperative demand that a thorough investigation of causes of disease be made. One of The Farmer representatives has recently made a tour

for fear of loss. The death rate amongst cayuse stock does not seem to have been proportionately so heavy, but this difference may be more apparent than real because of the fact that the loss of a poor horse is not so much heard of as that of a more valuable animal. Not only have there been many losses amongst horses, but in some places there has been at times a heavy loss of horned stock.

A few of the deaths have no doubt been due to poisoning by weeds, as there is a small distribution about the bluffs of the larkspur, and this year there has been a heavy growth of some of the forms of poison parsnips. T. N. Willing, the Territorial botanist, has, however, been paying attention to the question of weed poisoning and is convinced that the loss being sustained since early spring has not been due to this cause, as the plants which are known to be actively poisonous are not eaten by stock

some cases more serious troubles may have been present. It is also just possible that some of the deaths amongst cattle which have been attributed to blackleg have been due to other causes.

The conditions in the parts of the country where the losses have occurred have been such as might be expected to readily spread disease germs. During the past three seasons there has been a very heavy rainfall, and the sloughs and low places have been very full of stagnant water, resulting in more or less decay of vegetable matter and furnishing a breeding place for myriads of mosquitoes and other conveyors of germs. Bodies of stock which have died have not always been properly disposed of, stock have been drinking water from foul places, and if any infectious trouble be present, there has been great chance for its spread.

As most of the loss has occurred

Horses at the Pan-American.

The horse show at Buffalo proved very satisfactory to the Canadian exhibitors. In Hackneys, F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y., had most of the prizes, but four fell to Robt. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont. In Thoroughbreds all the honors went to Canada. It was the same with Clydesdales, Graham Bros., Claremont, taking four first prizes. In French-Canadians most of the prizes went to Quebec, S. C. Mooney, Vank-leek Hill, taking first for 3-year-old stallion. In Shires all honors went to Canada.

Alix, 2.03½, the queen of trotting mares, and from Sept. 6th, 1894, until Sept. 25th, 1900, the champion trotting horse of the world, is dead.



EXHIBIT OF TERRITORIAL RANGE CATTLE AND SHEEP AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

of Northern Alberta, and has had brought to his notice an alarming death rate amongst horses at almost every point. It is not at all uncommon to hear of farmers half of whose horses have died within the past year or a little more. One man west of Olds has, we believe, lost twenty-two head, and there must have been at least half a hundred of losses within a radius of about fifteen miles about that village. One ranch farther up the line which usually carries about two hundred head is reported to have been cleaned out of about three-quarters of its entire stock, and many men who have been raising horses have just about decided to abandon the business altogether. About Battleford and Prince Albert the conditions have also been very discouraging. Only the other day we met a horseman who had been forced out of the Battleford country who stated that the conditions had become so precarious there that people would not invest money in good horses

except during the earliest season of growth each year. Some experiments have been made by him this year in the way of feeding a number of suspected plants to stock, but the results have tended to decrease rather than increase alarm as to poisoning as a means of death.

Considering the extent of loss of horses in the districts indicated, there is a great lack of definite knowledge on the subject. The number of professional veterinarians available is very small indeed, and a great many of the animals which die never receive any more scientific treatment than the farmers themselves have been able to give them. Consequently, no advancement is being made toward a definite understanding of the causes of trouble and toward means of treatment. A great deal of the loss is roundly attributed to "swamp fever," but, without wishing to cause any undue alarm, we think we speak safely when we say that there is reason to fear that in

amongst men whose interests are not organized in any way, there has been no central agency through which to take any action in the matter, as would, for instance, have been the case had the trouble been amongst stock in the ranching country covered by the Western Stock Growers' Association. If any complaints have been forwarded by the farmers to the government, they have been sent in such a desultory sort of way that the seriousness of the situation has not been realized. However, there is grave need that a proper investigation of the causes of loss of stock be made, and all possible help be extended to farmers.

Under existing arrangements this is a matter in the hands of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and farmers would do well to make complaint of their losses to the authorities at the capital.

Have you renewed your subscription?

Tests for Pregnancy in Mares.

Horse owners are often at a loss to know whether mares are in foal or not. Until evident indications of the presence of the foetus begin to manifest themselves in the form of an appreciable enlargement of the abdomen, it is not an easy matter to decide whether conception has taken place; but there are a few general symptoms which may usually be taken as indicative of successful service. One of these is a development of unwonted docility on the part of a mare, which, prior to service, was of a somewhat irritable and excitable disposition. Another is a rapid acquisition of condition—especially "condition" of a soft, flabby nature, accompanied by a loss of energy.

"We appreciate The Nor'-West Farmer very much. It is a publication required by every farmer in the North-West."—Fred Carroll, Carroll, Man.

The Beginning of the Ranching Industry of Western Alberta.

Howell Harris, of the Circle Ranch, near Lethbridge, is one of the very first men who came in by way of the Missouri River to trade with the wild Indians of Northern Montana and Western Alberta, and we have much pleasure in publishing a few notes he has kindly made for us bearing on those far-back days. He says:—

"Thirty years ago I was in the employment of I. G. Baker & Co., who did business from Fort Benton into the country lying along the eastern foothills of Alberta. In the spring of 1871 I took out a bull train to Whoop-Up, close to Lethbridge, to haul in buffalo robes and other furs to their store at Fort Benton. In the fall of 1872 I took out a train of wagons and stayed there all winter, trading for furs at a fort I built there for my employers. This was at a point a few miles higher up than the present High River. I kept a team of 16 bulls there all winter, and these were the first cattle ever wintered in this country so far as I know. We kept only our work oxen there. The Mounted Police came in in 1874, and we took in a mixed lot for their use as beef in 1875.

"The same year the first real ranching was started by Jas. McFarlin and Oleson Ling, who located near where Fort Macleod now is, but the Indians and the buffaloes gave them so much

Testing the Branding Fluid.

The question of doing away with the branding iron is one which western stockmen have been discussing more or less for some time. Reports of successful branding by fluids have been coming from New Zealand and Australia, although experiments in this country in one or two previous seasons have not been very satisfactory. The Department of Agriculture at Regina have secured some of the fluid used on the opposite side of the world and are this season having it tested. Probably definite announcements as to the efficiency of its work will be ready before next spring.

Live Stock for Chicago.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued an order in regard to the International Live Stock Exposition to be held at Chicago, Ill., from November 30th to December 7th, 1901, announcing to intending exhibitors there that they will be allowed to take stock to the Chicago show from Canada and return it to Canada without its being held for quarantining purposes, provided it goes to no other place in the United States except the grounds of the above mentioned exhibition, and is returned immediately to Canada at the close of same; and also provided that during the exhibition no outbreak



"ROUND-UP" HORSES, BELLY RIVER, NEAR LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

trouble that they went back to Montana. They came back again next year, and McFarlin is still here in the ranche business. Indians, wolves and buffaloes were not the only trouble the pioneer had then to deal with. Prairie fires burnt up a good few of the cattle of those two pioneers. Other men came in later, but there was little encouragement to encounter such risks.

"About this time General Miles, who had for years been keeping up a running fight with the wild Indian tribes of the west, advised the United States Government to allow the wholesale destruction of the buffaloes and so eat off the food supply of the hostile tribes. This policy had the desired effect, and, with the buffaloes cleared off and the Indians brought under control, the way was soon opened for a more promising system of ranching. In 1880 several good sized herds were brought in, and in the next two years there was a great rush of settlement, as was the case in all the Western States at the same time. The history of ranching within the last fifteen years is already pretty well known, but what I have here noted, though worthy of being remembered, is only known to a few old timers like myself."

of contagious disease occurs on the grounds of the said exhibition. In order to insure the admission of cattle for exhibition without being subjected to the tuberculin test, such cattle must, however, be accompanied by a certificate issued by a Canadian veterinarian, stating that they are free from contagious diseases.

General Manager Skinner, of the Chicago Live Stock Exposition, says that entries for the exposition to be held November 30th to December 7th, are now closed, with the exception of Shorthorns. This class was left open so that purchasers of animals at W. D. Flatt's sale on November 7th can enter if they wish to. The entries show an increase of about 50 per cent.

Oct. 11th saw a unique horse race at Toledo, Ohio. It was a day in honor of Cresceus, 2024, the world's champion trotter, and held on the celebration of the 80th birthday of the mother of George Ketcham, the owner and driver of Cresceus. The day was made a public holiday and the horse trotted to break the half-mile record to sulky and lowered it to 2.09½, and to break the half-mile track wagon record and lowered it to 2.12. The proceeds of the grand stand, \$18,000, will be given to charitable institutions.

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Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale.—Shorthorn bull, 3 years old. Apply to Harry Cheshire, P. O. Box 285, Brandon, Man. 21-22

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Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 11

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For Sale.—Some fine pure-bred Silver-Laced and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.00 each, or exchange for pure-bred White Wyandotte pullets. Mrs. Maltby, Cannington Manor, Assa. 21

For Sale.—African geese, \$8 a pair; Toulouse and Embden geese, \$5 a pair; Bronze turkeys from a 40 lb. gobbler, \$5 a pair; Rouen ducks, \$2 a pair; Barred Rock cockerels, \$1 and \$2 each, won 12 prizes on 12 entries at Ottawa. McMaster Bros., Laggan, Ontario. 21-22

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Wanted.—A large Wholesale House intends to establish a branch office in Canada and desires Manager for same. Salary \$150 per month and extra profits. Applicant must furnish good references and have \$1500 to \$2000 cash. Address—Superintendent, P.O. Box 1151, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents Wanted for the New Pictorial Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopaedia, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address World Publishing Company, Guelph, Ont. 11

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When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor-West Farmer.



TERRITORIAL EXHIBIT OF RANGE CATTLE FOR PAN-AMERICAN, BEING SELECTED AT WINNIPEG STOCK YARDS.

Cattle and Sheep on the Public Domain.

In one or two previous articles we have intimated that there is a feeling of unrest amongst the ranchers in Western Assiniboia as to the present arrangements for the regulation of the grazing of the different classes of stock.

The conditions in the past have been that with the wide areas of unoccupied lands and the sparsity of settlement there has been no conflict between the interests of the cattle ranchers and the sheep owners. There was room for all, and to spare. However, a number of years ago, the Dominion government, getting a glimpse of possible future friction between the cattle and sheep interests, set aside certain tracts as districts for sheep grazing.

These reserves are dotted all about Western Assiniboia, and outside them new leases for sheep grazing have been refused. But as the number of sheep increased, and the limits of a small reserve on the great "bald-headed prairie" generally consist of purely imaginary lines, the sheep could not be confined to these limits and have been grazing on other lands.

The cattlemen find that when sheep pasture on ranges which they have always occupied unmolested they leave them very closely cropped. Thus the cattle owners very naturally wish to protect themselves against a too intimate acquaintance with the smaller quadruped. At the same time, the sheepmen think the restrictions as to the granting of leases are too cramping in their provisions, and that leases for sheep ranching should be obtainable to cover any land not within two or three miles of an existing cattle lease.

In view of complaints which have been reaching them, the Dominion government appointed Mr. Burley as a commissioner to meet representatives of the Western Stock Growers' Association and the Western Sheep Growers' Association to discuss the division of the range and to see if some amicable adjustment of the matter could not be suggested. The meeting was held in Medicine Hat some time ago and was then reported in *The Farmer*.

The outcome of the meeting was somewhat disappointing in that nothing was mutually agreed upon as being satisfactory, but when the size of the question is taken into consideration, it can hardly be wondered that it could not so readily be disposed of. The fact is that there are so many pros and cons to consider that when the arguments of both sides are taken up the problem is a rather knotty one.

It is, however, certain that with the rapid development in the sheep ranching business which is in prospect the present districts are not sufficient to accommodate the industry. A good many new sheepmen from Montana are expected to move across to the Canadian side, and of these the cattlemen are afraid.

Up to the present the two interests

have jogged along fairly comfortably together, but a sharpening competition is bound sooner or later to bring hitherto friendly neighbors into unpleasant relations unless the rights of each one be properly and definitely defined and respected.

In some parts of the American range country this same struggle has become so bitter as to almost be a war between cattle and sheep owners, and from them we can learn the old lesson about the value of the proverbial "ounce of prevention." It is a matter for congratulation that in the Canadian range

adapted for cattle, and vice versa. Then, too, the decision reached, whatever it may be, will probably dispose of the matter for a good many years to come.

No doubt the government will act in the very wisest way possible with the best light which it can gather. But if *The Farmer* may be allowed to suggest, we would like to point out that no other set of men can be found nor be appointed who will be able to gather as much knowledge on the question as the ranchers themselves already possess. True, the gentlemen appointed were far



BUNCH OF CATTLE READY FOR SHIPMENT AT MEDICINE HAT STOCK YARDS.

country the question of rights has come up at an earlier stage, while still the feeling between the different interests is comparatively friendly. We can see nothing to be gained, and everything to be lost, if the settlement of the matter is not reached as rapidly as the size and many-sidedness of the question permits.

At the same time, the matter is one which cannot be disposed of from the map. Its proper settlement involves the necessity of a complete knowledge of the nature of the country and the adaptation of the different parts. There are some ranges which are suited for sheep grazing which are not so well

from suggesting a mutual settlement of the matter; yet it seems rather a reflection on twentieth century advancement if we are to conclude that these two interests do not possess enough good sense to be able to meet half way. If an arbitration board of representatives of the different associations can yet be found who can be depended upon to be honest to the interests they represent and still unbend sufficiently to meet in an amicable arrangement, whatever it may be, their recommendations to the government will no doubt be adopted so far as possible, and all chance for feeling of chagrin will be avoided.

A Record Sale of Calves.

The work of faith on which the sage of Sittytton entered over 50 years ago is now bearing fruit at which even he would have been surprised. The annual sale of bull calves from the Collynie and Uppermill herds took place on October 8th. In all, 39 were offered, 20 from Mr. Duthie and 19 from Mr. Marr. Both men have done their utmost to secure the best of outside animals to keep up the already high standard of their herd, and the quality of the very soil beneath them is a guarantee for the soundness of constitution of the stock they offer. One calf of the Duthie lot, Royal Scotsman, by Scottish Champion, made the record figure of \$3,380. The buyer was an English tobacco manufacturer, who has gone in for farming, but he was run up by a skilled breeder. This for an 8-months-old calf beats all records. Another Duthie calf, Merry Morning, by Pride of the Morning, made \$2,340. The highest price made by the Marr lot, Republican, by Lavender Victor, was \$1,610. He was bought for W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton. One cause of the fancy prices made at this sale is the fact that hundreds of the best breeders and wealthiest fanciers make a point of being present. For days after sales of Shorthorns of excellent quality are arranged to come off, and animals of good breeding and faultless stamina are sold at a much lower figure, just because of the want of the prestige which attends a sale of stock from families of great reputation, such as Duthie and Marr have, and especially so when the females are mated with the best bulls of the herds of Lord Lovat and Deane Willis.

Of the animals sold, in addition to the purchase made by W. D. Flatt, Cargill & Son had Prince Lavender at \$625. Lord Mount Stephen, by Rosicrucian, cost Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, \$960. He also paid \$416 for Golden Mist by Golden Sun.

Of the outside and what may be called secondary sales, the average figure for animals of all ages would run from \$150 to \$250. One heifer calf, a very light roan, made over \$800. But for her too light color she would have made a good deal more.

In the Supreme Court, at Red Deer, Alta., Mainwaring, a farmer residing near Innisfail, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences, from a neighbor named Hadden, to whom he sold some cows, which had been already mortgaged to the Ranchers' Supply Store. During the progress of the case the chattel mortgage was put in evidence, and His Lordship ruled that the description was so loosely worded that it would be impossible to show that the cattle sold were the same that had been mortgaged and ordered the accused to be discharged.

"Enclosed find the name of a new subscriber. I cannot understand any farmer going on from year to year without taking an agricultural paper such as *The Nor-West Farmer*."—J. J. Frith, Boissevain, Man.



JUBILEE, AND THREE OF HIS PRIZE-WINNING GET.

Jubilee (28853), three-year-old, was bred by Alex. Crombie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, imported in 1893 by John Isaac, of Markham, Ontario and until recently, at the head of the Greenway herd. He is now owned by Mead Bros., of Pincher Creek, Alberta. Jubilee is a fine specimen of his breed, being possessed of great length and depth, which he transmits to his get, as is proved by the success of his offspring at the late Winnipeg Fair. If he is judiciously handled there is no doubt that he will be good service for his present owners as they have recently purchased a number of Shorthorn cows from some of the best strains in Eastern Canada.

Tuberculin Test of Imported Cattle.

The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on tuberculosis which is of special interest at the present time. The president of the British Board of Agriculture and the breeders for whose behalf he speaks admit that there is no infectious disease in Canada and the States at present and that in fact there has been none for years back. The pretext for the Act of Parliament shutting the British ports against Canadian stockers was the risk of pleuro-pneumonia, which their official records of slaughter-house inspections have proven to be utterly baseless. They have never found one case of pleuro in our cattle, and the ablest veterinarians at home declared at the time that no such disease had ever been found in our cattle. Nothing of the kind has since been found, and they must now fall back on the pretext that some day we may have diseased cattle, and therefore we should be permanently excluded from their live stock markets. Such being the case this U. S. bulletin has just been published in the nick of time. It shows on incontrovertible evidence how great is our danger from the importation of British live stock, not to be killed in a few months for beef, but to be kept on as breeders among the most valuable herds on this continent. "It has been asserted," says the bulletin, "that there is no evidence that cattle taken from the beef breeds of Great Britain are dangerous and that this government has no statistics or



AYRSHIRE BULL, PRINCE TECK,
Winner of First Prize at Regina, 1900, and Second at Regina and Qu'Appelle, 1901. Just turned two years old. The property of J. C. Pope, Regina, Assa.

facts whatever bearing upon the class of cattle to which the regulation directly applies. . . . The farmers of the U. S. have a right to know the facts." The facts, shortly stated, are as follows: One British Royal Commission was appointed to investigate this question in 1895 and another again in 1898, and in the very forefront of their report this statement is made, "One very serious feature in the distribution of this disease is its prevalence among high class pedigree stock."

We can only epitomize the facts on which the U. S. authorities base their conviction as to the great risk from importing high bred British cattle into America. Of the 40 animals in the Royal dairy herd at Windsor 36 were found tuberculous. The returns of 15,392 tests made on all varieties of cattle, as supplied by the Royal Veterinary College, showed that 4,105, or 26 per cent., re-acted. Of the Polled-Angus herd of Sir Thos. Carmichael, on the first test of 30 head, 43 per cent. re-acted. Another test showed 39½ per cent. of the same herd re-acting. Of 80 Shorthorn cattle tested for exportation 34 re-acted. Of another British importation recently tested in quarantine, out of 25 animals 40 per cent. re-acted. Out of over 20,000 head tested, the latest batch, 470 head of Shorthorns, showed 170 re-acting. These were not tested because there was special reason to suspect tuberculosis. They were understood to represent the general run of the stock of the country.

The evidence of the Argentine Department of Agriculture shows that till the introduction of high bred English stock tuberculosis was unknown there. Shorthorns have been the worst. The

THE WESTERN FARMER'S LIVE STOCK INSURANCE CO.

D. PRITCHARD, President.

H. S. Paterson, Secretary, P. O. Box 1382.

The best insurance is when risk is greatest. Claims paid for nine months ending September, 1901, \$4,000.
Write for particulars. AGENTS WANTED

same complaint is made about British breeding cattle introduced into Sweden and Norway. Before the same Royal Commission the vice-president of the National Federation of Butchers and Meat Traders testified that there is more tuberculosis in pure bred pedigree Shorthorns than in other breeds, and that on this account he would never buy fat cattle from certain families of Shorthorns unless they were crossed with some other cattle.

"In the same manner that tuberculosis has been carried from Great Britain to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Argentina, and Australia, it has also been taken to Canada. In one herd of imported cattle slaughtered in the Canadian quarantine station, 13 out of 14 animals were found tuberculous. One of the largest Shorthorn herds in Canada was some time ago tested because an animal from it was condemned when offered for shipment to the United States. This herd was found to be very badly affected."

The bulletin next deals with recent cases in which pure bred Canadian cattle failed to pass the tuberculin test. This disease is not indigenous to Canada and the States. It was introduced from Great Britain.

"This evidence," continues the bulletin, "is submitted to the farmers of the U. S. for their information. It is direct, reliable, comprehensive, and little less than astounding. Such cattle were imported for breeding purposes, and they were distributed among the breeding herds of this country, and, when diseased, contaminated our meat and milk supply at the very fountain head of these industries. If the pure bred herds are centres from which contagion is constantly spread over the country, there is nothing that can do more harm."

Dr. Salmon is not an unreasoning alarmist or a protectionist in disguise. He says: "The regulations have been drawn so as not to compel unnecessary testing. Of the pure bred cattle imported for breeding purposes, 1 in 5 has been found tuberculous; therefore, this class of stock must be tested. Not more than 1 to 2,000 of the cattle brought in for grazing and feeding has been found tuberculous, therefore easier and less expensive regulations are applied in their case."

We have quoted thus extensively from this bulletin for two reasons. First, to show the real danger this country runs from the introduction of British live stock in contrast to the purely speculative anticipation of danger on which British live stock legislation is based. And, secondly, to show how intelligently and reasonably protectionist America deals with the importation of "foreign stockers," as they may very properly call Canadian-bred cattle. Contrast this with the policy of Britain, our loving mother land. She has all the language of endearment for us when our sons go abroad to fight her battles. When we want to do business with her on terms perfectly reasonable and safe for her, we at once become a "foreign people," to be treated as scurvily as if we had just emerged from a small-pox hospital.

There has been much talk about Pyn-Balsam, the greatest modern remedy for coughs and colds. It cures quickly and certainly. 25c. Of all dealers. Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

ASTHMA CURED

Liebig's Asthma Cure never fails. It gives immediate relief and cures. To prove this statement we will send a Trial Bottle free by mail to every sufferer. Large size \$1.00—for sale by all druggists or direct. Address The Liebig Co., 179 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.



All thoroughly guaranteed. Sons of the champion Clydesdale sires Baron's Pride and Prince Alexander. Every animal in the lot a prize winner. Call early and examine the best lot of horses in Manitoba.

JAMES SMITH, AGENT.



PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

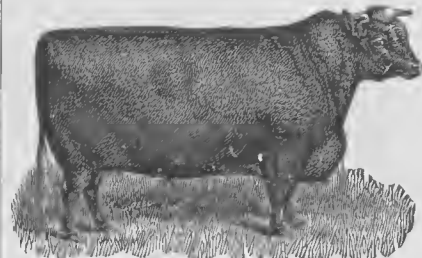
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Shropshires
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Shorthorn herd headed by Judge, imp. Jubilee and Ribbon's Choice. Ayrshires of the best quality, herd headed by Surprise of Burnside. Oak Lodge Mighty 7th and a large number of high-class sows represent the approved bacon type of Yorkshires. The Berkshire boar, Victor (Teasdale), sweepstakes at Brandon and Winnipeg, 1900, and 30 sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding, make up the Berkshire herd. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome. Prices and quality right.

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Marchmont Herd of Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. 16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (Imp.) and "Barrister" (Imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(7 miles N. of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

LAKE SIDE STOCK FARM. Large English Berkshires And Shorthorn Cattle.

One yearling bull, roan, \$75. Pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. My herd is headed by Emperor, 1st prize at Winnipeg, and contains such sows as Jubilee Belle, 1st at Winnipeg; May Queen, 1st at Winnipeg; Golden Lass, and others as good. Write for what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAS. M. EWENS, Box 52, Minnedosa, Man.

Oak Lodge Yorkshires ARE THE CORRECT TYPE TO BRING THE GREATEST PROFIT.

We breed our winners, and we win more prizes than all other herds combined at Toronto, London, and other large shows. Sweepstakes in bacon classes over all other breeds in dressed carcass competition, also on foot, for two years in succession. Championship carcasses in bacon class at Chicago, 1900. First-prize herd at Toronto Industrial for nine years. Write for prices.

Brethour & Saunders, Burford, Ont.

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

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24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

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JOHN S. ROBSON,
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PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM. Portage la Prairie, Man.



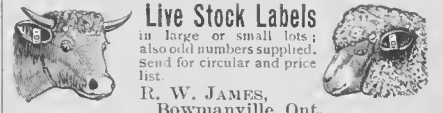
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Importer and breeder of high-class Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires, Toulouse Geese, B.P. Rocks. I usually have some of the best for sale in young stock. Spring pigs fit for shipping, and more coming. B.P. Rock eggs. Order young stock now and save freight. Visitors always welcome, and met at the train when notified, and returned there.



PURVES THOMSON,
PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns, registered Clydesdales. One entire colt, choice mares and fillies, grand bull calves, young ewes and heifers sired by Caithness, for sale, including the grand show yearling bull, Royal Caithness, fit to head any herd, for sale.

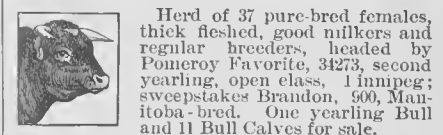


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in large or small lot; also odd numbers supplied. Send for circular and price list.

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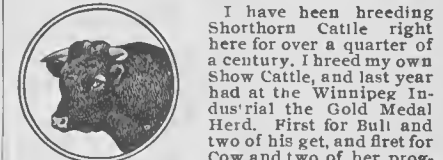
DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



Herd of 37 pure-bred females, thick fleshed, good milkers and regular breeders, headed by Pomeroy Favorite, 34273, second yearling, open class, 11 months; sweepstakes Brandon, 900, Manitoba-bred. One yearling Bull and 11 Bull Calves for sale.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

"Loco" Plants and Larkspur.— Do our Horses Ever Suffer From Them?

Just as to how much detriment is annually wrought to animals upon our ranges and farms by injurious plants is a question which concerns all keepers of stock. In the western part of the Territories, where stock are allowed considerable range, this matter has been more thought of than in places farther east.

Some plants growing in parts of the Western States have been known to produce what is known as "locoing" amongst horses, a sort of mania seizing animals which feed upon them, the trouble in some cases eventually resulting in death. Some of the same species of plants are naturally distributed throughout Alberta, and the question has naturally arisen as to whether or not these have affected horses in this country. There have been rumors of "locoed" horses on some of the ranges in Southern Alberta, but these have never been proven, and no definite information has been brought forward in regard to the matter. One botanist in the west has informed the writer that he has seen stock eating plants without apparent injury in this country which have been decidedly injurious in other parts of the continent. It is a fact well known to botanists that the constituents of a plant are more or less affected by locality. T. N. Willing, botanist for the N. W. T. Department of Agriculture, states that two species of the legume family (*Oxytropis splendens* and *Oxytropis lamberti*), generally known as "loco" plants, are to be found widely

have sustained the losses.

The Farmer will be very pleased to receive correspondence from any parties who have had any experience in the matter of suspected poisoning of animals by plants. We would also like to know if there are any recent instances of horses being "locoed" in Canada. No doubt if sufficient information of a definite character be brought to light to indicate the necessity, further investigations along this line will be made by the proper authorities.

The Bull to Get Range Steers.

The interdependence of the cattle trade of the farm and ranch in the Canadian West is a question about which so far not a very great deal has been said. Not many persons ten years ago would have dared prophesy that at so early a date as to-day there would be an annual transfer of hundreds of carloads of stockers from the Manitoba farms to the ranges farther west. But the phenomenal development of this trade within the past four or five years is only an index of what we may expect for a few years to come. The cattle business in this country is rapidly gaining in dimensions and in importance, and it looks as though for some years to come at least the present tide of business from the farm to the ranch and from the ranch to the market will continue to flow.

An important consideration in connection with this trade is the stamp of animal which is to be raised, and as the breeding stock must be chosen ac-

cording to the requirements demanded of their progeny it is well worth while that our people make sure that they are breeding along the right lines. The rancher must find out exactly what the market demands, and the farmer must find out what the rancher demands. In our last issue we stated that choice export cattle were worth \$3.75, while butcher's cattle would bring only \$2.50. This is argument enough in itself to prove the advantage of breeding animals of the correct type. This question of the right sort of cattle for the range is one which seriously concerns the Manitoba breeders of pure bred stock, for in a very peculiar way these men may be considered the "fashion leaders" in the cattle business, seeing that from the blood of their herds the ordinary stock must be graded.

distributed throughout Alberta.



ON GOATER'S CATTLE RANCH, EAST OF LACOMBE, ALTA.

Some time ago we wrote a large rancher in Southern Alberta in regard to this matter, and received the following reply:—

"Replying to yours of 1st inst., would say that the 'loco' plant seems to have entirely disappeared from this range. I have had horses badly affected by it some years ago. It was confined to horses ranging in the hills. Horses suffering from it seemed much worse when warmed up. The plant we always took to be the 'loco' resembled larkspur very much."

It is rather indefinite as to what might have been the cause of the trouble referred to in the above. The plants known as "loco" plants do not at all resemble larkspur, being of a silvery-silky appearance and growing in a low, spreading fashion, while the larkspur is an erect plant with a stalk three or four feet high and bearing purple flowers arranged in a racemose fashion about the stem. There is reason for suspecting that the poisoning indicated was really due to eating larkspur, although there is a disagreement of opinions as to whether horses are liable to poisoning by this plant.

The fact is that a certain proportion of the annual losses of stock is due to weed poisoning, and that this matter is as yet somewhat obscure owing to lack of definite information from those who

very dangerous course, seeing that a certain proportion at least of the progeny will be needed for ranging purposes. Of course beef type is imperative. Bulls with narrow backs or those poorly filled out in the quarters are not wanted, and, on the former point especially, a few of our stock may be said to be a trifle weak.

The whole situation is that the ranchers need annually, and will continue to need, many hundreds of young pure bred bulls to mate with their range

cows. These bulls are subject to the greatest of abuse, and an animal which cannot fight his way and hold his own in a herd with other bulls is of no use whatever. The ordinary period of usefulness of the range bull is not more than about two or three years. The ranchers are fast learning to understand the importance of using only good bulls, and are willing to pay fair prices for those of the right sort. Breeders who remember that the cattle trade in this country is peculiar in that we ship our export cattle right off the grass, and who are able to supply bulls which will get range calves and "dogies" which the rancher can graze into profitable export stock will be the men who in the future will be likely to be the most successful.

Instead of selling stockers this fall put them up to feed. If you haven't quite enough of them to make a nice bunch, buy a few to add to your own. Feed them well, i. e., feed them good growing foods, and you will be surprised at the results. Stockers that were \$10 to \$12 in the fall will be worth \$20 and more in the spring.

An English paper gives the following particulars of a new milking machine. Its name is the "Lawrence Kennedy Milking Machine," and it is being worked at Riding Court, Datchet, by Mr. J. Kinross, who farms some 1,100 acres. The vendors, the Dairy Outfit Company, King's Cross, London, claim that by the use of the machine 48 cows can be milked in an hour with the help of a man and a boy, and that no more hands would be required for 60 cows. The machine has been in use on the farm for a year, with a view of having it thoroughly tested under ordinary conditions, so that defects could be remedied. The machine is operated by an ejector attached to a small boiler, the steam jet producing the vacuum and dispensing with the necessity of an engine.

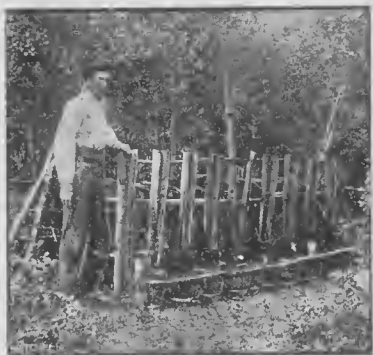


HOME OF JAMES HARGRAVE, MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.
Showing Native Cottonwood Trees. He is one of the Pioneers of the District.

Simple Calf Feeding Device.

By L. G. Bell, Qu'Appelle Station,
Assiniboia.

The calf-feeding arrangement depicted in the photograph is made in the following manner: One panel of the wire fence is removed, and in the space thus made a row of straight posts is firmly driven, leaving a gap about eight inches wide after every second post. This allows the calves to put their heads through and keeps their bodies back. Three strong slats are then nailed lengthwise on the calfward side of the posts to strengthen them; the first slat



CALF FEEDING DEVICE, MADE BY L. G. BELL,
QU'APPELLE STATION, ASSA.

from the ground being low enough for a small calf to reach over, and the second slat high enough for a big calf to reach under. On the outside of the device, parallel with it and about a pail-breadth from it, a light pole is set near the ground on pegs, to hold the pails in place while the calves are drinking. Then the wires are re-stapled to the end posts, and the contrivance is complete. The chief advantages are:—

1. There is no reaching over the fence by the feeder.
2. Calves cannot spill milk nor steal from each other.
3. One man can feed many calves and have his hands free to kill mosquitoes.

Durhams.

In the effete east the men who get up the prize lists for local shows are still offering prizes for "Durhams." Over the name of a B. S. A. judge, under the heading "Durhams," we read:—

"Mr. W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, brought out good representatives for each class. These cattle added greatly to the exhibit of Shorthorns, and constantly attracted the attention and study of the attendants. He also exhibited a very excellent white heifer, a model in form of the Durham type."

We presume that the Edwards' Shorthorns which "attracted the attention and study of the attendants" at that fair and were reported on by the B. S. A., are the same breed of cattle as Durhams, but we want the directors and the reporter to keep us right. There are said to be Durhams at one place west of Lake Superior, but it is a way-back place. Everywhere else they breed and show Shorthorns.

At another eastern show we find over the names of D. G. Hanmer and W. A. Clemens, as reporters, the following: "Mr. Jas. Berrigan was the only exhibitor of Shorthorns The introduction of another good Durham bull, in addition to the one owned by Mr. Berrigan, would be very beneficial, if freely patronized by the farmers." "Grade Durhams" appear to be a favorite brand of beef cattle in those old established breeding districts.

In a case, Baker v. Townsley, which came before two magistrates at Melita, the defendant was fined \$10 and costs. The defendant had taken some stock away from the plaintiff while the latter was taking them to pound. The magistrates have determined to put a stop to such lawless action and wish their decision to be taken as a warning.

Many a barn has been set on fire through an upset lantern. The best way to avoid this is to stretch a stout wire across your stable at right angles to the stalls and behind the animals over the walk. Put a ring on it first, however. Fasten a harness snap to the ring. Snap your lantern handle into the snap and move the ring along wherever you happen to be working. Of course, make the wire high enough to be out of the way of stock and your head. No kicking the light over, nor setting the barn on fire this way.

Getting fattening steers on to full winter rations requires some time. Don't be in too big a hurry to do so; give them time to become accustomed to the dry feed and start grain slowly. Too much hurry at the beginning often means delay at the end. Better let them get thoroughly accustomed to dry fodder before starting grain at all, then begin with a small quantity, gradually increasing it. There can be no greater mistake than to give steers five or six pounds of meal a day at the beginning. Derangement of the digestive tract will surely follow and the animals get a setback that will take time to overcome. Make haste slowly.

—Aspirants to success in breeding might well take a hint from some words recently written by Richard Gibson, of Delaware, on the subject of sheep breeding: "It is not necessary to be possessed of all the good things before you make an effort. You can do without that. The great moral is this: Pay more attention to your work—no wabbling. Stick to the work through sunshine and shadow. It is easy to import and speculate, but breeders are few. It is a lifetime's work, and only those who have patience and faith will succeed."

Horse Owners Should Use
GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. **WE GUARANTEE** that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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The Gold Standard Herd.

Prize winning Berkshires at reasonable prices including the following Winnipeg winners: "Duke of Clifford," two years old, never beaten in the show ring, first in his class in 1900 and 1901. "The Baron," bred by Thomas Teasdale, Ontario, second prize under 12 months, 1901. Two prize winning sows in class under six months. Three nice sows farrowed in March off first prize sow and litter at Winnipeg. Spring pigs, also August and September farrows at right prices. Address

J. A. MCGILL - Neepawa, Man.

A few **ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS**, good ones.
M. B. TURKEYS, not akin, largest in Manitoba.
TOULOUSE GEESSE, fine ones.
B. P. ROCK COCKERELS, nice ones.
WM. KITSON, Burnside, Man.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY
The largest flock of
LEICESTERS
in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.
Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.
SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females.
Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.
Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.
Fox Terrier puppies for sale in April, sired by Norfolk Bowler, brother of champion Victorious.
Norfolk Bowler's service fee is \$20.
All dogs eligible for registration.
W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Live Stock Agent and Importer, Brandon.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483.

R. McKenzie, HIGH BLUFF, MAN.
Has a choice lot of young
BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS
fit for breeding, sired by Perfection and Prince out of prize-winning dams. Call or write.

MELROSE STOCK FARM.
Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Clydesdales
FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.
GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.

Live Stock
that is worth feeding
is worth feeding well.

Most scientific feeders, in order to get all there is in food, usually give the animals they are feeding a little spice to sharpen the appetite and aid their digestion.

Fleming's Stock Food

has been used with great success by many feeders.

You will thank us for inducing you to try it.

5 lbs. for 50c.

Fleming's Drug Store
BRANDON, MAN.

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YORKSHIRES.

Two Boars, fit for service, \$15.00 each

January and March pigs of either sex of good quality. One sow in pig, due to farrow in August. Address

KING BROS., Wawanessa, Man.

Shorthorns
SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

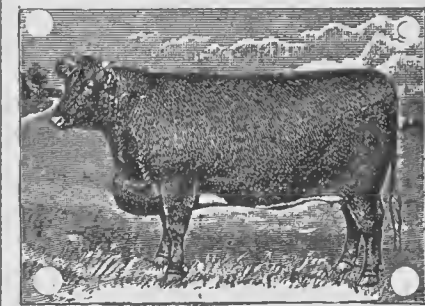
From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillets of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

GOLD MEDAL FOR HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD
IN 1899 AND 1900

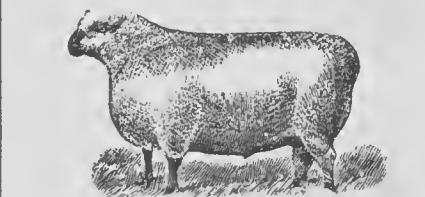


Young Bulls and Heifers for sale, sired by Nobleman (imported), Topman's Duke and Topman, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for hull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshire and Yorkshires.
J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man

J. A. S. Macmillan
Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydeadeale Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P.O. Box 484, Brandon, Man.

Oak Grove Farm

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES, WHITE P. ROCKS
FOR SALE

Number of choice heifers. Boars 5 to 7 months old. Winnipeg prize-winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. A number of large, strong W. P. Rock cockerels for sale.

JAS. BRAY, Longhurn, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingle-side 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector."
Ayrshires include many winners at leading Fairs.
ED. T. PETAR, Parkdale, Man.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Some good **Holstein Bulls** FOR SALE
A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie.

Shorthorn Cattle and large English Berkshires. My stock boar, Highclere King, took 1st at Winnipeg in 1900 and 1st and Diploma at Portage la Prairie, 1901. A grand lot of young stuff of both sex for sale; also a few M. B. Turkeys. Call or write. Parties met by appointment.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.



JUDGING HORSES AT WOLSELEY FAIR, 1901.

Fall Fairs in the Territories.

MOOSEJAW.

Moosejaw held its fair on Oct. 2nd. The weather that day was very fine, but owing to the rush of work on the farms, the attendance of visitors and exhibitors was considerably interfered with, quite a number of owners of very good stock not being able to bring them out. The live stock exhibit, although not so large as could have been wished, had some very good animals—and some were not so good.

In heavy draft Fred W. Green had out a number of splendid young horses by his former Clyde stallion, Prince Charlie, making a good showing and capturing many of the prizes. One of his two-year-olds and one of his foals were especially worthy of note. J. Henderson was awarded a second on a two-year-old, and Geo. Might and F. H. Martin were first and second on teams.

In the general purpose class the prizes were more scattered. The two-year-old ring had some nice ones, a foal shown by D. Copeland was especially good, and a team by F. H. Martin in a walking competition showed fine movements. The awarding of a diploma for general purpose stallion does not seem calculated to improve the breeding of the horses of the district very rapidly, and might very profitably be discontinued. Winners, other than those mentioned, were Sutton, Henderson, Harris, Griffiths, Simpson and Sylvain.

In carriage teams judging was pretty even, first place going to N. Smith. In single carriage horse, J. R. Riddell first. In the stallion class R. S. Fulton won the red ticket with his Thoroughbred Rumpus, slightly lower in flesh than we have seen him, but carrying himself as well as ever.

In roadsters Riddell won first on team and also on single driver. This ring had some good horses, two of those shown being track horses. In saddle horses A. Holdsworth was easily first, H. Green second. In the stallion class, first prize went to Battell Bros. for their Standard bred Fleetmont, a good horse giving a splendid exhibition of free, fast driving.

In carriage and road fillies and geldings Holdsworth was first with yearling.

Winners in ponies were F. H. Martin, Rathwell and Davey. Quite a number of special prizes were given.

A number of the regular exhibitors in cattle were not present.

In Shorthorns good exhibits were forward from the herds of Fred W. Green and J. Battell. In the hull section all ages were thrown into competition. First place and diploma went to Battell's King of the Plains, a heavy, wide quartered five-year-old. Green's 15-months-old Royal Aherdeen came a very close second. Both are very good animals. S. K. Rathwell was also an exhibitor in this class. The ring of cows and heifers called for close judging, as some of the two-year-olds, although just taken up from the grass, were thick, straight and evenly turned. Green was first, with a close second to Battell.

In grade cattle Green won three firsts, with Battell and R. Harris also securing prizes. A large, useful Polled Angus bull was shown by R. Jones.

A few good pigs were shown, R. S. Fulton winning on a pair of Berks and F. Colbourne, with a Tamworth boar and Yorkshire sows.

Roots and vegetables were not a large exhibit, but the quality was away up. Potatoes were remarkably good. Principal winners were R. Davey, A. Curran, J. Wallace, E. Griffith, R. Jones, W. Thirwall.

In dairy Mrs. R. Jones and Mrs. E. Griffith were principal winners.

Ladies' work was not a heavy exhibit, many of the prizes going to Mrs. Harler and Mrs. Davey. Hand painting on china by Miss Stevenson was especially worthy of note.

MAPLE CREEK FAIR.

The fair at Maple Creek occurred on Sept. 23rd and 24th. Owing to cold weather the first day and a heavy snowfall the second day, the attendance was very small. Much credit, however, is due those in charge for the way in which they tried to carry out the programme as fully as possible despite the unfavorable circumstances.

competition in very few classes was sufficient to make judging difficult, or to give spectators a chance of learning anything from the judge's decisions.

In Clydesdales a couple of very good yearling stallions were shown by Chas. Sanders. These two animals, one of which was a winner at Winnipeg and the other at Brandon, were a recent purchase from J. E. Smith, Brandon. The one which the judge



SHROPSHIRE EWE AND LAMBS, THE PROPERTY OF S. W. PAISLEY, LACOMBE, ALTA.

Live stock was not shown until the second day, and probably about half the animals entered were kept at home by the weather. A large number of entries were made by A. Cumberland, H. H. Fauquier, J. H. Hassett and W. Pollock, but not an animal from the ranches of any of these men was present. W. W. Fraser, Emerson, acted as live stock judge.

Some good horses were shown, but the

picked out for first place is a very fine one, and if he comes on well should prove an excellent sort for the Maple Creek district. The other sort is not quite so typical a Clyde, but also has many good qualities. A strong, heavy Percheron stallion, shown by W. A. Douglas, was the only animal shown in that class. The Canadian Land & Ranch Co. exhibited their Hackney stallion Shaw, winning a red ticket and a great deal of

admiration for his action and beauty. W. A. Douglas had forward the Standard bred stallion, Vermont, a well bodied heast of good carriage. In heavy draft the C. L. & R. Co. and Robt. Kells each had out a nice small exhibit, securing all the prizes. General purpose teams, often a heavy ring at fairs, were only represented by one exhibit—a very fine one—by J. Lawrence. Moses Elliott and John Dixon made up the other exhibits in this class. Some very good roadsters were shown, prizes going to J. Quesnell, J. Stewart, C. Sanders, C. L. & R. Co., and Moses Elliott. The competition for best walking saddle horse was quite an interesting one, and prizes went to H. H. Fauquier and W. A. Douglas. John Lawrence won both prizes in saddle horses 15 hands or over. Saddle horses under 15 hands made the best ring on the grounds, six splendid horses being shown. Winners were D. Braniff and J. Lawrence.

In cattle the only exhibitors were Dixon Bros., H. A. Greeley, M.L.A., and C. L. & R. Co. Dixon Bros. showed three Shorthorn bulls, a very good Polled Angus bull and a fine lot of range stuff. H. A. Greeley had out a number of good breeding Shorthorn females and three or four extra good Shorthorn calves. The C. L. & R. Co. showed their large imported Hereford bull and four or five Shorthorn females.

Inside the hall the vegetables made quite a display, although not quite so numerous as upon some former years. The quality in some cases was very high. Principal prize winners were Roht. Kells, J. Stewart, H. A. Greeley, M.L.A., Jos. Dixon, H. H. Fauquier and C. Dixon.

Some very good hutter was shown. A. Cumberland, Mrs. A. B. Hassett and Mrs. Campbell being all winners. Although the gate receipts were very small, the financial condition of the society is good.

MEDICINE HAT.

The fair at Medicine Hat was held Sept. 18th and 19th. The weather was splendid and the attendance very good. The showing of live stock was confined to the last day, for which also a programme in the way of horse races, steer roping, etc., had been arranged.

The live stock throughout was judged by W. W. Fraser, Emerson. Especial mention is due the Canadian Land & Ranch Co., who shipped a carload of horses and cattle from their ranch at Crane Lake, and to Messrs. Stroud & Dorsey, of Whittash, Montana, who drove with wagons about 120 miles across the prairie to make an exhibit of their Rombouillet sheep.

The horse exhibit was fairly good, although in a good many sections the competition was not keen.

In heavy draft stallion, any age, first place easily went to the Canadian Land & Ranch Co. for Lord Roberts, a very stylish, free moving three-year-old, showing quality throughout. This horse was winner of sweepstakes last year in Toronto, and if he continues to develop will be a choice one. Second place was awarded to Ontario Chier, another three-year-old, shown by H. Gabbett, not so smooth, but a useful colt. A very good unregistered Clyde was also on exhibition by J. A. Grant, of Walsh. In the yearling class a large, heavily limbed, promising Clyde stallion was shown by J. K. Dixon. A string of five very fine draft two-year-olds were brought out, and made a good ring. Amongst the other sections of this class the individuals shown were very fair, but competition was rather light. Some very good general purpose horses were out, including one ring of four good mares and another of five teams in harness. The principal exhibitors in these two classes were



SNAPSHOT TAKEN AT REGINA FAIR, 1901.

the Canadian Land & Ranch Co., H. & W. Gohett, A. B. Carl and D. Flinton. The special prize Hackney stallion, Shaw, shown by the Canadian Land & Ranch Co., is a very stylish goer and a well put up horse, which won a good deal of admiration from the spectators. Enchanter, the French Coach horse shown by J. A. Grant, came in for his share of favorable criticism and a special. Roadsters were not a very full class, and, not generally remarkable, although the single drivers were rather good animals. In men's saddle horses the exhibit was a bit disappointing, considering the number of saddle horses in the country. Five horses were shown in this section, but the four which appeared in the ring for lady's saddle horse were a better lot, being of splendid make-up throughout. Two good boys' ponies were shown.

Quite a number of cattle were out, but in some cases animals were so wild that they could not be taken into the ring for judging. This made the awarding of prizes of less interest to the visitors, but in the case of wild range cattle was unavoidable. The exhibit, however, showed the quality of the stock now being bred in the district to be good. In Shorthorns quite a herd was shown by James Hargrave & Sons, headed by an aged bull of splendid squareness and a wonderfully mellow hide considering that the animal was just off the pasture. This large square framed heist is of a good type, and if fleshed up would no doubt be a rather showy one. The rest of the hunch of about a dozen of the Hargrave Shorthorns included some good individuals, although a few of them were only fair. The Canadian Land & Ranch Co. showed a few very fine Shorthorns, securing first place in some sections. This firm also were the only exhibitors in Herefords, having out Quality, an extra long bodied, wide framed imported bull, a likely looking heist to get strong, large, well made range bulls. In Galloways The Canadian Land & Ranch Co. and T. Tinney were exhibitors. The former secured first on Sir Garnet, a very meaty, low down two-year-old imported bull, winner of second place a year ago at the Carlisle fair in England; they also won first place on a couple of extra nice Galloway cows and a neat helper calf. Mr. Tinney had out two fairly well grown yearling bulls, winning first and second. Quite a batch of grade cattle were shown by Tinney, Hargrave and R. Mitchell.

As indicated above, Messrs. Stroud & Dorsey, Whitlash, Montana, drove across with a lot of thirteen of their large flock of Ramboulllets. This was almost, if not quite, the first exhibit of this breed in Western Canada, and naturally a good deal of attention was paid them. The judge expressed himself as being especially taken with the size and quality of the animals shown. Many of the sheep would furnish very large carcasses, or clip a heavy fleece of very fine wool. Peter Robertson also was an exhibitor in sheep, having out some good rams of Leicester and Oxford Down breeding.

The only pigs shown were a couple of thrifty typical Berkshires of Laidler's breeding, shown by James Harper.

Poultry was a fair exhibit as to quality, but not very many pens were out. In some lines the indoor exhibit was first-rate, the vegetables especially being splendid. Cabbages, pumpkins and potatoes were very good. Ladies' fancy work was very fine, but grains and dairy produce were very small.

As Seen by a Dakota Professor.

A few weeks ago we had a pleasant call from H. L. Bolley, Professor of Botany in the agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota. It is his usual practice to spend part of his summer holidays rambling wherever he has the chance to pick up fresh information on his favorite study. He is a trained observer, therefore, capable of forming correct impressions of what he sees. He gives the following account of his trip through the Canadian West this summer, and we feel sure our readers will be pleased to read his views of our country.

ACROSS THE BOUNDARY.

Crossing the international boundary at Portal—shall one go north toward the Indian Head wheat district, northeastward toward Brandon and Winnipeg, northwestward by the way of Edmonton to Athabasca Landing—or west to the Selkirk? If either course is taken for a distance ranging from 100 to 400 miles, one learns that there is to be a great agricultural land there. It has less summer season than many farming countries, yet crops, animals and food plants, forage, etc., of all types necessary to insure the most prosperous of farm conditions can be and are raised or grown there.

The domain of Uncle Sam is long and broad, but his free acres are becoming so scarce that 175,000 people travel many miles and draw lots to find out who shall be the fortunate few to make entry upon some 13,000 claims. In the wide expanse I have outlined, located just northward of the Minnesota, Dakota and Montana boundaries, lies the area of several such states as North Dakota and no word will more quickly and fitly describe the soil and region than "Dakota." A few years hence and North Dakota people will hardly need to feel that they are upon the northernmost edge of civilization; for, though there is now an immense acreage of unbroken prairie sod in the Territories of Alberta, Assiniboia and Manitoba, it is being picked up with avidity by northwestern men who appreciate its value for wheat growing and cattle raising.

WHERE HARD WHEAT GROWS.

I found the whole country adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railroad and its branch lines lying eastward of Regina to be of a quality which will make that region one of the most noted in the growth of cereal grains. The season seems just fitted for the "strenuous life" on the farm. There is just enough time and heat between spring and autumn frosts to give spring wheat its most vigorous and perfect growth. If the farmer will be speedy in the spring, getting the grain into the ground properly and as soon as the ground thaws in the spring, he can, I think, count upon a crop of such quality as is seldom seen a few degrees farther southward. Ripening wheat does not brook well a summer heat greater than 90 to 95 degrees and a Canadian seems in danger of going into physical collapse if a temperature greater than 88 degrees Fahrenheit is reached. This point is about or near the maximum for summer heat in the best wheat districts there, thus no lightning is apt to occur at the time the grain is nearing maturity, falling.

The centres of wheat raising now seem to be Brandon and Indian Head, about which places one seems to see only wheat and all of it six to eight-rowed per head and four and one-half feet or more high. Southward from these two towns to the boundary the wild lands may yet be had at from \$3 to \$5 an acre. The native grasses growing there show that the whole region is of practically the same quality and strength. Some of it needs draining and some of it will need the usual careful treatment given to lighter soils to prevent blowing, but it is all wheat soil. At Brandon and at Indian Head one can see what the future of this greater northwest is to be, for at each of these places is located a government model farm or experiment station.

Angus Mackay is one of the originals or pioneers of the Indian Head country. The farm under his charge shows that he knows the country and its possibilities well. The influence of his experimental work is felt throughout the entire territory. He has taught the farmers there that there is no need of living upon a treeless plain, that flowers, shrubbery, trees and fruit as beautiful as any ever grown elsewhere may be grown there. Indeed, the section and a quarter over which he has had charge for fifteen years has become a veritable paradise, in which are found growing all hardy fruits, flowers, shrubs and hedges, and hundreds of kinds of grains, vegetables and forage plants.

PARADISE FOR RANCHMEN.

A pleasant and interesting feature to Canadian Pacific Railroad travellers are the gardens and hedges at each of the important towns of this region. These gardens, furnishing many sorts of vegetables in season, for the use of the hotels and dining cars, constitute an important advertisement of the merits of the soil of these great expanses of prairie, easily evident to all.

Westward, from Moose Jaw, surrounding Medicine Hat, Macleod and Calgary, lie the drier buck-grass-covered plains—the cattleman's country—sheltered by the mountains which catch the snow and rain on their peaks; it is the ranchman's paradise, the grass lying bare throughout the winter months. After leaving Fargo, we saw no more active, neat and thriving young city than this same Calgary. There is a vigor about or in its atmosphere which makes one feel as though it were a good place in which to cast one's lot. To the northward are the Red Deer and Edmonton countries, from whence come startling stories of 60 bushel wheat, 120 bushel oat crops, and fabulous stories about the work of the dairy cow when fed upon the seven ton an acre grass. Had I not seen I could not believe one half one hears. Oats do grow there to a size greater than I have ever seen elsewhere, grass of the finest quality is abundant and I saw several very fine creameries in operation at Red Deer, Olds, Inuvial and other points, and everywhere the Deering and McCormick harvester people seemed intent upon pushing the Massey Harris combine off the earth. How they do it, sell a right hand cut machine to a left handed people and yet pay the 20 per cent. duty, some good friend of "protection for infant industries" may be able to explain.

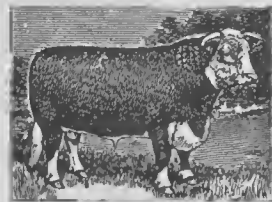
In all, it is a big country up there, a good one, and Nebraskans, Minnesotans and men from Iowa seem to be after much of it.

Make a note of it, when you are leaving home to buy "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of headache, headache, stitches. Avoid everything said to be just as good. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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Territorial Live Stock at the Pan-American.

(See Illustrations in this issue, pages 669 and 671.)

When the Territorial authorities concluded to have the Northwest represented at the Buffalo Exposition, the decision was arrived at, and quite properly so, that the exhibit was to be purely designed to advertise the resources of the country, in order to attract a desirable class of immigrants, and not with a view to seeking better markets and new customers for Territorial products. In other words, an immigration exhibit and not a commercial exhibit was to be aimed at. As it was rather too late in the season to enable the Department of Agriculture to gather a creditable exhibit of cereals, it was further decided to confine the exhibit to live stock, and that of the range variety. Arrangements were, therefore, made with Gordon, Ironside & Fares to select two carloads of fat export steers from the numerous Territorial shipments continually passing through their hands. It is putting it mildly to state that considerable difficulty was experienced in securing a sufficient number of prime steers. All stockmen are painfully aware of the fact that prime beef on the western ranges was scarce this summer. The consequence was that, instead of the shipment leaving Winnipeg the 1st of September, as arranged, it was delayed some ten days. The animals were personally selected by J. T. Gordon, M. P. P., and great credit is due him for his painstaking efforts to gather a bunch of cattle which would reflect credit on the great West, where they were reared.

In spite of the obstacles in the way, 30 head of excellent 3-year-old steers, grades of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway breeds, left Winnipeg early in September in charge of Peter Talbot, vice-president of the Territorial Purebred Cattle Breeders' Association, who had been selected by the department to look after the cattle in transit and while on exhibition. It is regrettable that through some blundering and a series of accidents to the locomotives, the stock was hung-up between North Bay and Buffalo and owing to lack of proper facilities for handling range cattle in the stock yards, they had been without water and feed upwards of two days when they finally landed at Buffalo. They did not, however, appear to have suffered very materially, and after being unloaded and filling up on clover hay and water, they soon began to make themselves at home in their new surroundings.

The sheep section of the exhibit consisted of 75 head of 2-year-old range wethers. Arrangements had been made early in the summer to obtain the pick of the Canadian Land & Ranch Company's mutton band. At the last hour, however, anthrax broke out amongst the flocks belonging to this concern, and their range was promptly placed under quarantine. The department were, therefore, compelled to look elsewhere for an exhibit, and it was decided to obtain the stock from the Sarnia Ranch near Medicine Hat. The manager, J. Grant, promptly responded to the department's request, and his son, A. D. Grant, who has had a lifelong experience with sheep, was engaged to go in charge of the shipment, which left Walsh in the middle of September. Special interest attached to this part of the exhibit owing to the fact that the foundation stock from which these sheep were bred was Merino, originally imported from Montana, which would weigh, in good condition, from 38 to 45 lbs. per head, dressed. Through crossing with purebred sires of mutton type of the Shropshire, Oxford Down and Hampshire breeds, the progeny to-day run from 75 to 100 lbs. per head, dressed. An important factor in attaining such a satisfactory result was doubtless the healthy climate of the Territories and the favorable environments.

A large corral, 100 feet in diameter, surrounded by woven wire, was placed

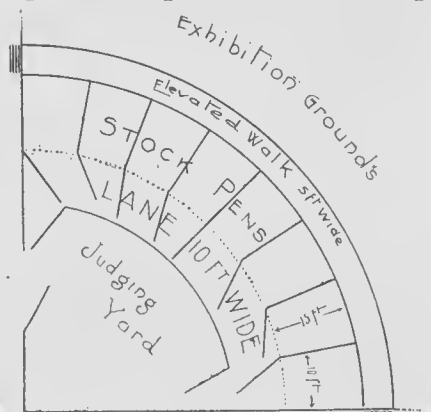
at the disposal of the Territorial government. This corral was divided in two parts, one for the cattle and the other for the sheep by means of a long row of feed racks. The watering and feeding accommodation was as convenient as could be expected for a special exhibit at a large exposition. The corral was situated near the east entrance to the grounds, between the Canadian building and the "Stadium" (a large arena where the live stock judging took place in the pure-bred classes). The staff consisted of C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, in charge; J. F. Betts, ex-Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, who assisted in the distribution of literature, and P. Talbot, T. Cullen, J. McIntosh and A. D. Grant, who were more immediately entrusted with the care and welfare of the live stock. In order to derive the maximum of benefit out of the venture, the Territorial Department of Agriculture compiled a very excellent official handbook for free distribution in connection with its exhibit. The mechanical work of this publication was, by the way, preformed in the "home" of The Nor'-West Farmer.

There can be no doubt that from every point of view the exhibit was most successful. It was absolutely unique in its character, was well advertised and people came from all over the grounds to see the "range" cattle and sheep. Almost at any time of the day one could find groups of earnest, hard-headed New England farmers plying the attendants with a multitude of questions concerning the country where such stock could be reared without shelter or grain feeding. Many of the onlookers could not by any power of argument be persuaded that the stock exhibited had not been specially grain-fed for the occasion. The stock remained at Buffalo up to the 10th of October, a period of some three weeks, and were viewed by at least 50,000 people, chiefly of the agricultural classes.

A proposal was on foot to ship the range steers to the Dominion experimental farms at Ottawa and Nappan, N. S., for the purpose of having experiments conducted to ascertain to what extent range cattle would respond to grain finishing in Eastern Canada. It was, however, found that this particular lot of steers were too nearly finished by nature to admit of the best results from such an experiment. It is a curious fact and worthy of serious reflection at the hands of Manitoba and western farmers, that it was found profitable to return the sheep exhibit to the west. It seems an anomaly that a country of vast unsettled grazing areas should be compelled to import its mutton from Eastern Canada. The market quotation when these sheep were offered for sale in Toronto was 3 cents per pound, while 4½ cents was readily obtained in Winnipeg. This is a useful object lesson.

Show Stock Pens at Maple Creek

For the exhibition of unruly live stock the Maple Creek Agricultural Society has on its fair grounds about as complete a set of pens as could well be designed. We give herewith a drawing



setting forth their general design. The fences are of a good height, but the raised walk around the outside of the

quarter circle of pens permits of visitors getting a good view of the animals. The arrangement at Maple Creek is to have the judging ring in the corner of the grounds, but if the pens were moved along one side to a short distance from the corner, opportunity would be given for the public to view judging from a closer standpoint. Each pen is fitted with a gate across the front, which swings right across the lane and fastens to the post opposite, making it a very easy matter to drive the wildest animal into any pen which it is desired that it shall occupy.

As some of our fair grounds are badly in need of a better set of stock pens, the directors may find in the plans of the Maple Creek grounds some ideas which may profitably be adopted.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Colin D. Rex, of Elkhorn, reports the sale of a young Shorthorn bull, by Trout Creek King, 28551, to Thos. Jeffrey, of Viriden.

John Wallace, Cartwright, Man., is well known in the Winnipeg show ring for the high condition and excellent bloom in which he brings out his cattle. According to the local paper he contemplates measuring his skill with other crack feeders at the Chicago Live Stock exposition the first week of December.

At a mixed sale of Shorthorns and Polled Angus cattle held in Aberdeen, one Shorthorn calf, "Pride of the Clans," was sold to Mr. "Smith, Canada," for \$1,875. Another calf, also roan, brought \$780. These are extraordinary figures for such a sale and prove that the animals that brought them were of rare quality.

Wm. King, breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire swine, Fork River, Man., in sending an advertisement, writes: "We have two calves from our new stock bull, Pilkington Lad, 24807, blood red in color and five years old. He was bred by J. M. Gardhouse, and calved the property of J. & W. B. Watt. He was got by the noted bull Guardsman (imp.), dam Violet's Bud, by Warfare (imp.). He is a good handler and weighs when in nice form 2,300 lbs. We expect something fine from him. We are offering our stock bull sired by Windsor, imp. The young bulls we have for sale are red in color and two of them fit for service. Their pedigrees contain such noted sires as Windsor, imp., Barmpton Hero, Topsmen and Michigan, imp. The two-year-old heifers are good ones, both red. Their dams were bred by J. & W. Russell, and they are bred on the same foundation as Lord Stanley, the Chicago World's Fair winner, and Moneyfuffel Lad, sweepstakes bull a number of times at Toronto. Our stock are in good breeding condition, rustling well, and getting the same fare as our other stock. We showed our stock this fall at Dauphin show for the first time. We captured the first prize for herd, four firsts and one second. The young things we are offering got three firsts and one second prizes. Our Plymouth Rocks are good strong birds from birds bred by Chadwick and Maw, of Winnipeg. The Berkshire boar is bred from Winnipeg Industrial prize winners. We are offering these stock at low prices to make room for others coming. Our farm is one mile from the station."

Polled Angus for Sale—One two-year-old bull, pedigree; one cow, 9 years old; one cow, 3 years old; one heifer, 20 mos. old, all three supposed to be in calf; one heifer, 14 mos. old; one calf, 6 mos. old. The above are all purebred and will be sold at a bargain to any one taking the lot. Reason for selling—am giving up farming. A grand lot to start a pure-bred herd. Apply to Geo. Boulton, West Hall, Man. 21-22

Shorthorns for Sale—One aged bull; three young bulls, 15 and 16 months and one 6 months; two 2-year-old heifers; Barred Rock cockerels, grand birds, \$1.25 and \$1.50; one Berkshire, 2 years old, bred by McGill, Neepawa. Wm. King, Fork River, (Dauphin), Man. Farm one mile from station.

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When writing, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

TO FARMERS

And Farmers' Sons.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—We believe no class of men deserves to enjoy the benefit of Life Insurance as much as farmers. There is certainly no class which needs it so much. The property a farmer leaves to his widow is usually in land, which, as a rule, cannot be made to earn interest, no matter whether men are hired by the widow to work it or whether it is let to another farmer. The wealth of other classes is usually left in money or village property, which earns interest without any trouble. The widow of a farmer is therefore under a serious disadvantage, even if she owes nothing on the farm in the form of a mortgage. When there is a mortgage the property is surely lost, unless she has the insurance money to pay the mortgage off. The fact is, and every person knows it, \$2,000 in cash will give a widow more comfort and income than a \$5,000 farm.

Fortunately there is no class which is in so good a position to avail themselves of this benefit as farmers. The professional man, the business man and the mechanic are liable to have their incomes cut off at a moment's notice, whereas the farmer's income, though perhaps smaller, is more certain, if he lives—"Aye, there's the ruh!"—if he lives.

The foundation principle of the Great-West Life Assurance Company is mutual protection and assistance. No one man would be justified in saying to his neighbor: "If you will give me \$100 per year, I will give your family \$5,000 when you die;" because his neighbor might die in a year, and thus, perhaps, ruin any man who made such a proposal. But when this risk is spread over thousands of members, the contribution from each is only a trifle. If you cannot make that bargain with your neighbor, how can you do it for yourself?

It is surely not necessary to dwell on the benefits of Life Insurance. We shall only give a quotation from Rev. Sam Jones, the noted American Evangelist: "It is not well 'that the pale wife who has watched you 'and your children in sickness and in health, 'and who seals with her white and tender 'hands your eyes in death, should be un-'provided for after you have passed away. 'It is absolutely in your power to prevent 'her suffering; it is your duty to do so. A 'man's highest ambition in life, next to the 'salvation of his soul, should be to provide 'for those whom God has committed to 'him, not only while he lives, but after his 'arm is paralyzed in death."

Don't forget that to be poor and weak is to be friendless and miserable, and don't forget that many a poor young girl has gone to ruin because she had not enough to pay for the bare necessities of life.

Any agent of the Great-West Life can give you the rate for any policy you prefer but the Company is issuing a policy particularly suitable to farmers.

There is no entrance fee to be paid. There is no fee to be paid to medical examiner.

The policy calls for 20 payments only. After three years you can stop payments at any time and receive at death \$50 for every payment you have made.

If you complete your payments you can cash the policy, if you desire to do so.

During the 20 years the Company allows you to withdraw part of your money at any time after the policy is three years old.

The amount of loan available is stated on the policy.

The cash value at end of 20 years is stated on the policy.

In event of death during the 20 years, \$1,000 is paid and policy cancelled.

Yours truly,

A FARMER.

Rearing Calves

Farmers, Dairymen and others who cannot afford to give whole milk to their calves will find a valuable substitute in Bihhy's Cream Equivalent. This preparation is useful alike where milk is scarce, where only skim or separator milk is available, and good calves can be raised by a skilful feeder, even without any milk whatever, after the calf is a few weeks old. These are facts that will be guaranteed by numbers of farmers who use it.

It is unequalled in popularity and its sale is increasing year by year, which are proofs in themselves of excellent quality. It is free from chemicals or anything that would be objectionable to the delicate stomach of a young calf and is very palatable and agreeable to the taste.

We only claim for it what we know to be correct, and all we ask is that you will give it a fair trial against anything else that you may be using, and act as results dictate.

The price is:—50 lb. hag, \$2.25; 100 lb. hag, \$4.00, at our warehouse, or F. O. B. cars Brandon. For sale at all Creameries.

A. E. MCKENZIE & CO.,

Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

BRANDON, MAN.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Navel Ill. Lame Bull.

G. T., Dauphin, Man.: "Oms of my calves, when born, had a navel string three times the ordinary thickness and it had to be severed with a knife. The cow later chewed the end of the same, causing it to bleed, which I stopped by tying a string on to it. Next day the navel was swelled to the size of an apple and in a few days matter started to run. Tbs calf is now three months old, the matter is still running and he is getting poorer in condition every day, though well fed. What was the cause and what shall I do for him?"

2. My bull, during service, must have stretched a cord in his hind leg, as when he walks his leg seems stiff as he steps, but as he brings the leg forward a snapping noise is heard near the hips and the leg is again natural. How shall I treat him?"

Answer.—1. Suppuration at the navel is a serious condition, as it sometimes is followed by blood poisoning, or septic arthritis. You should syringe the navel with corrosive sublimate solution, 1 to 1,000. Tablets containing the proper quantity to make such a solution when dissolved in a certain quantity of water can be obtained at any drug store. The calf must be thrown on his side to do this, and the solution should be made to penetrate well into the opening. Repeat the treatment twice a day until he is well.

2. The symptoms point to an injury to the ligaments of the patella, the smooth bone in front of the stifle joint. They have been strained and are now relaxed, causing the snapping noise as they slip into place. The condition is not likely to remain permanently, but it will be as well to assist nature by applying a blister over the stifle, and keeping the bull at rest for a time.

Kidney Disease.

Subscriber, Summerberry, Assa.: "What ails my horse? He is five years old and is in very good condition. Last winter, when standing in the stable a day or two at a time, would swell at the sheath. The swelling would become hard and cold. He ran in pasture most of the summer, but now that he is in the stable again the swelling returns. I have been feeding good hay and one sheaf of oats to a meal."

Answer.—When the kidneys are not doing their duty properly, the system becomes loaded with impurities that should have been removed by these organs. Part of these impurities go to form the swelling seen in the legs and sheath, and constitute the most noticeable symptom of the condition. The horse should have some exercise every day, if possible, and the following medicine may be given occasionally when the symptoms seem to require it:—Acetate of potassium, two ounces; fluid extract buchu, two ounces; spirits of juniper, four ounces; water to make a twelve ounce mixture. Dose, one ounce two or three times a day.

A Serious Case.

W. H. Hearn, Glensmith, Man.: "A five-year-old mare had influenza two years ago. About a month after she had pains in her bowels, acted as colic, but was not colic. After giving her medicine it relieved her then. In the course of three weeks or a month it returned, continuing till I turned her out to grass in June. She was ailing like this a year ago last spring and during this last winter she never gathered much flesh. In February she commenced again with the pains and continued so two or three months. In July she was served, from then she has been getting gradually weaker, until three weeks ago we found her in the morning, but could not get up without help. Since then when she lies down I have to help her up. The last two weeks she has been very sick. She is feverish, her hair stands straight, her legs are swollen, appetite is good, costive, her dung occasionally has skin or slime on it, her eyes are bright, but she seems very weak and low. Her feed of late has been boiled grain, bran and oat sheaf."

Answer.—The mare is suffering from disease of the large intestine and is probably beyond the aid of medicine, but you might try the effect of the following remedy:—Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; gamboge, half a drachm; ginger, one drachm. Dissolve in boiling water and give when cool, dregs and all. Previous to giving this, the mare should be fed on bran mash without hay for at least twelve hours, and afterwards until she is purged, when ordinary diet can be resumed. This should be largely boiled feed and roots, and the amount of hay should be limited to two small armfuls a day. After the purging has ceased, give the following twice a day:—Powdered nux vomica, one drachm;

sulphate of soda, half an ounce; ginger, one drachm. Not long ago a case similar to this was reported in one of the veterinary periodicals, and at the post-mortem they found the contents of the caecum so hard that they retained the shape of this intestine after removal and could be rolled about without breaking apart. The caecum is the part between the small and large bowel.

Poisoning.

J. J. W. L., Pincher Creek, Alta.: "I had been feeding a pig all summer to kill for winter pork, when it took suddenly ill one morning and died about sundown. It was in fine condition and fat, might have dressed 100 lbs., and had been fed on hand skimmed sweet milk, chop feed, sometimes a little wheat, and the usual refuse from the table that a pig generally gets. Two days before it died I had mixed with its food some of last winter's red cabbage pickles which had been made too salt for table use and in which were pickling spices and vinegar. The pig ate its food as usual until 36 hours after, when it laid in the mud and couldn't rise. It was bled, given castor oil, then freely drenched with cold water, after which it walked around, always in a circle. It didn't seem able to take its nose from the ground, couldn't eat or drink, seemed getting blind, and its head and throat swelled. It fell twice, shaking all over, then foamed at the mouth for about two hours, then died. What was the cause of its death?"

Answer.—The pig died from eating too much salt, a substance which causes gastroenteritis in swine if taken in large quantities. The red cabbage pickles, "too salt for table use," were, no doubt, responsible for his death.

Eczema or Grease.

Subscriber, Oxbow, Assa.: "I have a heavy mare about nine years old that every year, about the middle of summer, breaks out on her fore legs from the hoof to above the fetlock. Hair stands out straight and is always wet. Skin is wet and greasy and leg from knee down slightly swollen. The discharge has a very offensive smell. This generally gets better during the winter, but returns generally in a more severe form before next harvest. Have had her treated two years ago by local V.S., but without success. The mare is of sluggish disposition, is steadily at work all summer, is in nice condition and a good feeder. Am feeding good hay and one and a half gallons oats and a few carrots and salt regularly. What is the disease and the best remedy?"

Answer.—Your mare suffers from a constitutional tendency to eczema, or "grease," as it is commonly called, and is liable to an attack from any slight cause, such as hot weather, change of feed, etc. She should always be carefully fed, to keep her bowels in healthy condition, and to avoid over feeding. When indications of an attack are seen, she should be put on a cooling diet, roots in winter, grass in summer, with bran mash. Don't give a purgative. Donovan's Solution, half an ounce three times a day, in the mash or given as a drench with a little water, will be the best internal remedy. For the local condition of the skin, clip off the hair, and then wash the legs clean, using castile soap and soft water, and then wet the diseased parts with a lotion composed of bichromate of potassium, one part, water, one hundred parts. If this does not dry up the discharge, in a few days, increase the strength of the lotion up to two parts to the hundred.

Diabetes.

Alpha, Greenway: "I noticed in your columns a short time since that you prescribed iodide of potassium for diabetes in horses in doses of 1 to 2 drachms, according to size of horse. I have a horse with symptoms of diabetes and gave him 1 oz. in six doses; seems considerably better. 1. For how many days should he be dosed? 2. Is there any danger of giving him too much? 3. If he gets better apparently, are the symptoms likely to recur, or can he probably be completely cured? Horse is a heavy draft, aged about nine years."

Answer.—1. Continue the medicine until the symptoms are relieved.

2. No danger is to be apprehended if the dose is not excessive. If continued for a length of time, iodide of potassium causes the skin to become scurfy, and the nose to run.

3. A complete cure can be expected, but the disease will recur if musty feed is given.

Every Farmer needs a copy of

Veterinary Elements

(Illustrated).

Especially if he is far from veterinary assistance. Highly recommended by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Hon. Jno. Dryden, Profs. Curtiss, Grisdale and The Farmer's Own Veterinarian. Practical—Easily understood—Up-to-date. See review in Oct. 20th issue of this paper. Sent postpaid for \$1.50 by the UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATIVE CO., Madison, Wisconsin, or by RUSSELL, LANG & CO., Winnipeg, Man.

What Shall We Eat

To Keep Healthy and Strong?

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best, in spite of the claims made by vegetarians and food cranks generally.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables or grains.

Dr. Julius Remusson on this subject says: Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality should eat plenty of meat. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily strengthened by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspeptic Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three or four hours, while the malt diastase also contained in Stuart's Tablets causes the perfect digestion of starchy foods, like potatoes, bread, etc., and no matter how weak the stomach may be no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets because they supply the pepsin and diastase so necessary to



perfect digestion, and any form of indigestion and stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach will be overcome by their daily use.

That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should eat plenty of meat and insure its complete digestion by the systematic use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, pepsines and diastase, which actually perform the work of digestion and give the abused stomach a chance to rest and to furnish the body and brain with the necessary nutriment. Cheap cathartic medicines masquerading under the name of dyspepsia cures are useless for relief or cure of indigestion, because they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of food.

Dyspepsia in all its forms is simply a failure of the stomach to digest food and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the indigestion is to make daily use at meal time of a safe preparation which is endorsed by the medical profession and known to contain active digestive principles, and all this can truly be said of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists throughout the United States, Canada and Great Britain sell them at the uniform price of fifty cents for full treatment.

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NO CURE, NO COST.

If Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure saves one head of stock for you, it is worth ten times its cost. But one bottle usually cures one to three cases, and if it ever fails, your money will be cheerfully refunded. This same positive guarantee applies to the removal of all lumps and swellings, including Spavin, Curb, Splint and Ringbone on horses. Price \$2, or three bottles for \$5. Sent prepaid, if your druggist does not handle it.

Arkwright, Ont., Aug. 29th, 1899.

Dear Sirs,—I have noticed in *The Sun* that you have advertised a cure for Lump-Jaw, and also have heard of it being used, and drove to find out the result, and I am satisfied if you send me the same kind of stuff I will not begrudge the money. I hereby enclose \$2.00 for one package of Fleming's Lump-Jaw Cure. Yours truly,

JAMES A. FLETCHER.

Our New Pamphlet may be worth much to you; it's FREE to readers of this paper.

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HAVE YOU TRIED



one of our 20th CENTURY CATTLE PUMPS? Fitted with Porcelain lined Cylinders; fills a pail in about three strokes.

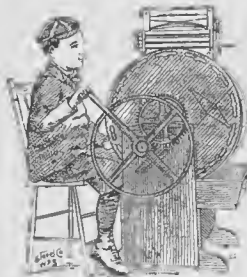
We have a large stock of Wood Pumps and repairs always on hand. Agent for Myers' brass-lined Cylinder Pumps and Hayes' double-acting Force Pumps. Write for Catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Box 410, Brandon, Man.

I SELL THESE MACHINES DIRECT TO THE TRADE



And can say that they are the cheapest and best in the market. I can with the same machine clean at a time 24 shirts with 4 pails of suds, and, if wanted, white and colored, as it is in two compartments; or one pair of hose with 1 gallon of suds. Price \$16; 20 shirt size \$14; 18 shirt size \$12; 14 shirt size \$10. I will give \$100 to the first merchant who can produce a Washer at any price up to \$10 that will do any better work than the McCrossan Rockers. 10 shirt size \$5; 13 shirt size \$6. I will accept orders from farmers when our merchants do not sell my machines. McCrossan Peerless is only \$3.50. The Dowlly make cleans about 8 shirts at a time. Strong and easy to work. Solid rubber roll wringers \$3.50.

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Careless Butter Makers.

Despite all the teaching and care that is taken to make the narrow path in which the creamery buttermaker must walk so straight and plain that he cannot err therein, yet it seems almost impossible to keep this well-advised individual in the way laid down for him to walk. While in a wholesale dealer's warehouse the other day, we saw a big box of pound prints opened. It was fresh from a well-known creamery, and were we to mention the name of the creamery and the maker they would be known instantly and we feel sure the patrons of that creamery would make it hot for the maker could they have seen that box of prints. Really, we were surprised at the gross carelessness he exhibited. The prints were neatly made, nicely wrapped in good parchment paper and the quality of the butter was all that could be desired, but they were packed in a box lined with newspapers. This paper had become wet from the moisture in the butter and the box presented anything but a nice saleable condition when opened up. It had to be unpacked, then the box lined with parchment paper and the butter returned. But for this the box could have been closed up after being examined and sent out to a customer. Who pays for the parchment paper lining and the re-packing of 200 lbs. of butter? Yet that buttermaker will likely "kick" because he did not get the top price.

We were then shown another lot of butter from another well known creamery. It was neatly done up in pound prints, but the ink used in printing the name of the creamery on the parchment paper was of an inferior quality and had stained the butter. This creamery no doubt wished to save a little in the cost of printing and so got a cheap job done. It will be a dear one, for all their butter was returned and the loss will amount to many times the saving made in printing. It's strange, but it is almost impossible to go into a commission house without seeing some little thing wrong with so many consignments of butter. These all detract from the full value that should be received and could have been prevented by a little foresight and thoughtfulness.

Pan-American Model Dairy Notes.

The superior staying powers of the Holsteins are now becoming manifest, and for the week ending October 1st they stand first on the list in the butter profit test, beating the Jerseys by ten cents and the Guernseys by forty-seven cents. However, Mary Marshall, of the Guernseys, still retains her lead as best cow in the barn, but her companion, Cassiopeia, who has been for a good deal of the time her closest rival, has been off her feed and drops thirty-six cents behind her for the week. An unusual record has been made during the week by the Polled Jersey Ora. She has been unable to properly digest her feed, presumably the ensilage, and has been sick and feverish. At one milking she gave 8 lbs. milk, 2.50 per cent. fat; the following milking, 5 lbs., 6.40 per cent. fat; the third milking, 1.6 lbs., 16.20 per cent. fat. This is by far the highest butter fat test yet made by any of the cows. The standing of the herds for the week is as follows: Holsteins, 7.56; Jerseys, 7.46; Guernseys, 7.09; Ayrshires, 6.84; Red Polled, 5.92; Shorthorns, 5.82; Brown Swiss, 5.81; French-Canadian, 5.44; Polled Jerseys, 5.24; Dutch Belted, 4.07.

For the week ending October 8th some notable changes have taken place. The Holstein herd made a gain over last week, as they are keeping up their flow of milk exceedingly well, but the

Jerseys also made a decided spurt and tied the blacks and whites for first place. The Ayrshires are back again to third place, with the Guernseys fourth. Next come the French-Canadians and the Shorthorns, which are both doing good work and may yet succeed in passing the Guernseys before the close of the test. In such a case, all five of the Canadian herds would be ahead of the five American herds. The Guernseys obtained such a long lead in the early part of the test that they will doubtless be able to win first prize in the butter profit test, but as one cow is now quite out of the race they would probably be overtaken by some of the other breeds if the test were continued for a few weeks longer. The Brown Swiss cow, Hope of Minnesota, has been very sick during the week, and it was feared that she would not recover, but she is now much better. Her case is the first in the history of the dairy that it has been necessary to resort to medicine, which goes to show that the cows have been both carefully and skilfully fed and handled. For this week Beauty of Norval, of the Holstein herd, is the best cow, beating Marshall by five cents. Below is the net profit of each herd for the week ending October 8th: Jerseys, 7.53; Holsteins, 7.58; Ayrshires, 6.97; Guernseys, 6.66; French-Canadians, 6.38; Shorthorns, 5.95; Brown Swiss, 5.85; Red Polled, 5.63; Polled Jersey, 4.93; Dutch Belted, 3.95.

The Model Dairy for the week ending October 15th is going along on the lines that were laid down when the warm weather came to an end. The Jerseys and Holsteins are making the best showing, more especially as they are holding well together, while the Guernseys are week after week dropping more and more apart. They are now holding fourth place with the French-Canadians a fairly good fifth, and that with one miniature cow that has never earned or eaten nearly as much as the average of the herd. When they were brought into the dairy they were a new element in the list and were considered much of a curiosity, but they have very well established their claim to good dairy qualities. They are, of course, something of a northern animal and suffered more from the midsummer heat than some others did, as did also the Ayrshires, which had not all been imported long enough to become fully acclimated. It is probable that the Canadian Shorthorns will make up a total that is larger in proportion to the others than was expected. The standing of the herds for the week ending October 15th is as follows: Jerseys, \$7.69; Holsteins, \$7.31; Ayrshires, \$7.02; Guernseys, \$6.83; French-Canadians, \$6.01; Red Polls, \$5.75; Polled Jerseys, \$5.39; Shorthorns, \$5.38; Brown Swiss, \$5.18; Dutch Belted, \$4.01.

If you use a cloth as a strainer simply washing it out in cold or warm water will not do. Boiling water with a little soda in it is the only thing that will make it fit for use.

Wm. Scott, of Winnipeg, agent of the United States Cream Separator for Manitoba and the N. W. T., has just received a letter from Edward Van Alstyne, superintendent of the Model Dairy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, stating that this cream separator was used during July and August and skimmed down to .02 of 1 per cent. or less of fat in the skim milk. It won the gold medal, being the highest award.

The other day a suit raised by the Birtle Dairy Co. against S. M. Barre, Winnipeg, on a butter transaction that took place in the fall of 1899 was decided by Judge Richards in favor of the defendant. There was at the time a considerable boom in butter and Barre had bought the butter from the factory at a fancy price. The latest shipment of 12,000 lbs. he refused to take delivery of on the ground that it was not up to the quality agreed on. We understand this decision will be challenged on the ground that the verdict is contrary to the evidence.

Highest Award CREAM SEPARATORS Buffalo Exposition.

Just as in the case of every representative exhibition or other contest since the invention of the Cream Separator twenty years ago, the De Laval machines have maintained their supremacy at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, having received the Gold Medal on Cream Separators.

This is the highest and only award of its kind on cream separators. One other make of machine has received a Silver Medal, and another concern a Gold Medal for its combined exhibit of cream separators, Babcock testers, churns and other apparatus. With characteristic advertising honesty, the latter concern is now claiming this Gold Medal to be an award to its separators.

OTHER GREAT EXPOSITIONS.

The supremacy of the De Laval machines at Buffalo is a continuation of their triumphant record at all previous great expositions. At the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, they received the Gold and only medal awarded by the regular jury of awards and were the only Separators used in the Model Dairy. At Antwerp, in 1894, and at Brussels, in 1897, they received the Grand Prizes or highest awards. At Omaha, in 1898, they received the Gold Medal, and again at Paris, in 1900, the Grand Prize or highest award.

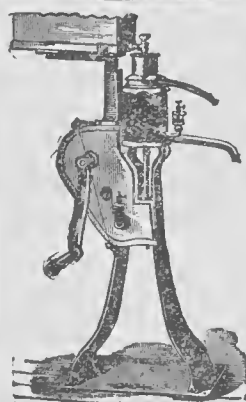
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Agent for Manitoba and N.W.T.

When writing advertisers, kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Canadian Dairy Work at the Pan-American.

C. W. Jennings, one of the foremost dairy authorities of the Eastern States, gives in Hoard's Dairyman a very flattering account of Canadian dairy work as evidenced at the great exposition. He says:—

"The dairy exhibits at the Pan-American are the best in point of quality ever displayed at an exposition. Mr. Hall said to me: 'From whichever state they come, or from whichever Canadian province, all are more than good; they are excellent and cannot, to-day, be surpassed.' Possibly the display may not be as large as it was at Chicago, but it is far better in quality."

"This grand result has been reached, mainly through the untiring efforts of such men as Prof. Robertson, of Ontario, and the able American dairy specialists who have worked heartily in the same field. They have labored long and steadily, and now see their efforts crowned with success at Buffalo, 'a consummation devoutly to be wished' and one fully realized."

"There was no rivalry, no jealousy, no kicking on the part of cheese factory or creamery men, and no sulking in the tents, and sneaking out of the contest, as was witnessed in the model dairy, by the action of the three rival dairy herds on this side of the Canadian line."

"The herculean efforts of F. A. Converse to establish a model dairy on a large scale are well known, as are, also, the persistent efforts of Jersey and Holstein partisans to thwart them. Each was determined to rule or ruin, and they would, had not Mr. Converse's Canadian venture been successful. Nor is the American Guernsey Cattle Club blameless. Its plea that it could not afford the expense of a six months' stay in Buffalo will hardly be accepted. Surely, if the Canadian breeders, as individuals, could afford the expense, the American Guernsey Cattle Club could."

"The opinion has been and is freely expressed among dairymen that each of the three American clubs sneaked out of the test because they could not get some technical point incorporated in the rules that would give them some one advantage over the others. But when Mr. Converse went over the border and said to our Canadian cousins, 'Help us or we perish,' they did it; therefore,

Canada should be credited with the grand success that will surely result from the establishment of the model dairy."

"Everything done there is in broad day, and open to inspection. Every man from herdsman to superintendent is an expert; hence best and highest results. Each rule is as fair for one breed as for another, and no favoritism is practiced. Each breed must stand on its own merits and therefore rise or fall, as circumstances shall dictate. It will be the survival of the fittest, and the best herd will win and win honorably, and when the figures are all tabulated and the returns all in, they will be found of more value to the dairymen of the United States and Canada than those of half a dozen so-called Chicago World's Fair tests. There are going to be some pretty nearly dead heats among three or four of the leading breeds in the race up there, and which ever breed comes under the wire first will only win by a neck, thus leaving only a narrow margin for exploiting it by its partizan friends."

Russian Dairy Industry.

There have been reports within the last year or two of the inroads Russian dairy goods have been making on several European markets, but the only authentic information yet to hand is found in the report made by Major Alvord, of the dairy department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, of his observations at the Paris exposition. The Russian dairy exhibit was made in May, there being no suitable means of transportation during the warm summer months. It was put up in casks of birch, containing 100 lbs., and was fine in quality. To him it was quite a revelation to find such quantities of good butter from that quarter of the world. Very little butter is consumed at home. The annual export is now 25,000,000 lbs., of which London gets 5,000,000. Rather more goes to Germany, most of the rest to Austria and Turkey. Most of the factories have been started within the last 10 or 15 years. It is 30 years since the first dairy school was started. There are several factories in Siberia as well as in Russia, and their output runs from 50,000 to 140,000 lbs. a year. There are a good many small factories. Siberia reckons up 334 and European Russia about 1,000. The quality of the make of the smaller factories is very

irregular, and it is only that from good makers that is offered on the best markets.

The Manitou creamery is still in operation and will continue to run for some time yet.

Never use rusty cans for milk. Even if you make them clean they will always give the milk an off flavor.

Galvanized articles are not proper to use in connection with milk. The coating of zinc is rough and almost impossible to clean.

Brandon creamery turned out 214,000 lbs. of butter from January to September. The largest output for one month was 57,000 lbs. in July.

Imperfectly cleaned strainers are often responsible for milk going off flavor. They afford a great hiding place for all sorts of bacteria.

Dirt is an expensive thing when it is connected with milk and butter. Dairymen pay pretty dearly for the privilege of furnishing it with their product.

Birtle creamery has closed a couple of weeks earlier than intended on account of the boiler giving out. The season's make is much greater than for some years, being over 60,000 lbs.

Never use soap for cleaning dirty utensils. All soap is not pure and it will not dissolve the dried casein on the cans. Common washing soda is both cheaper and better. First rinse in cold water, then use plenty of hot water with soda and a brush—never use a cloth.

"I have been a subscriber to The Nor-West Farmer since 1886, and I consider it a necessity in our home and worth many times its cost, in fact, it is the farmers' and ranchers' friend."—Thos. Edworthy, Calgary, Alta., Sept. 4th, 1901.

BEE MAN GRAIN CLEANERS ARE THE BEST.

"JUMBO," Our Great Suckroff Machine Leads all others!

They separate chaff from wheat, wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, cockle and all foul seed; cleans flax, timothy, clover, etc. perfectly. Pat. Jan. 2, 1900. Beware of imitations!

Prices are reasonable. Write for Catalogue.

BEE MAN & CO.,
2902 Pleasant Ave.,
Minneapolis, • Minnesota.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators

the latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufactory.

HIGHEST PRIZE (KNIGHT'S DECORATION) AWARDED AT PARIS.

No disks to bother with and wash. Are very easy turners.

Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay 6% on whole first cost of machine each year. Five sizes—\$50 to \$200 each.

Valuable book on "Business Dairying" and Catalogue No. 128 free.

Sharples Co., Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Agent, MANITOBA, General Agent.

MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all Leading Dealers. Improved for 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1/2 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE. PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS. IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
St. Marys, Ontario, Can.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

Empire Mikado Empire No. 1 Empire No. 2

Fall and Winter Stocks just arriving. Latest Improvements. Increased Capacity.

REDUCED PRICES.

TERMS TO SUIT ALL BUYERS.

Easiest Running. Cleanest Skimming, and all washed up ready for next time in 3 minutes. Catalogue on application.

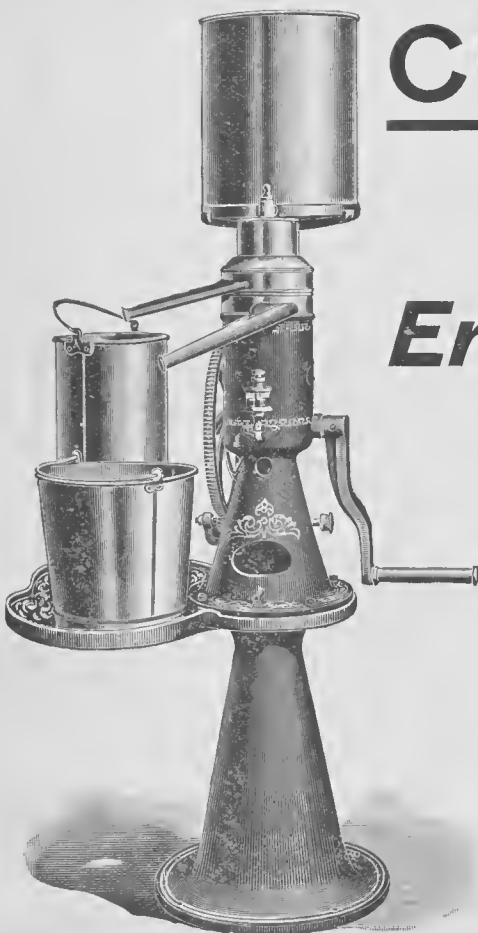
Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

Manitoba Cream Separator Co.,

Office opposite City Hall.

WINNIPEG.

515 Main Street.





ON THE FARM OF JOHN J. RIX, NEAR WETASKIWIN, ALTA.

The wind-mill shown is a home-made one.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Fences.

Chips, Assa.: "If a neighbor's cattle come into the yard on a homestead and tear all the stacks down and waste the hay and rub the sod buildings when the farmer is out working, is the farmer compelled to fence his stable and stacks for the benefit of his neighbor's cattle? There is no herd law or any fence law in this district. What is the remedy for damage like that?"

Answer.—The statute reads as follows:—"No action for damages caused by domestic animals shall be maintained, nor shall domestic animals be liable to be distrained for causing damage to property unless the same is surrounded by a lawful fence."

Taxes, When Due and Payable.

Subscriber, Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "I entered my farm in May of this year; am I responsible for the payment of the whole year's taxes, or is my predecessor liable for part payment of the same? 2. From what date does the assessment of taxes take place?"

Answer.—All taxes are considered to be due on the 1st day of January of the year in which the same are levied and become a debt due and payable to the municipality on the production of the tax roll certified by the secretary-treasurer, if then this official at the time you mention, were in a position to give the exact amount, then the vendor is liable, if he was not, then they should be apportioned. It is usual in any case to apportion them between the vendor and purchaser.

Negligence.

Subscriber, Hamiota, Man.: "I go to a thrasher to haul sheaves to his machine out of the stook. He runs his machine without any protection on smoke stack, thereby setting fire to a load of sheaves on my wagon, burning my new rack and destroying hind wheels of my new wagon. Can I make him pay for it? It happened on his own farm."

Answer.—The thrasher is evidently liable to damages by reason of negligence.

Insurance.

Subscriber, Manitoba: "In April I took out an application for insurance in the Western Farmers' Live Stock Insurance Co., on five horses, paying the entry premium and promising to pay the balance of premium this fall. In the meantime two of my horses have died. If I make my payment as promised, can I compel them to compensate me for the loss of the two horses?"

Answer.—You do not advise us against what event this insurance company insures—life or fire—if for life, the company are liable, as the premium is not yet due, and you have made no default.

[Ed. Note.—Did you get notice of assessment since you assured? If so and you have not paid, you have no case.]

A Horrible Example.

"A Hamiota resident wrote to a Winnipeg lawyer and stated a case for legal advice. He said: 'A paper commences to come to my address and has continued regularly for three years. I never ordered the paper and did not know but what it was sent by some friend, so did not refuse it at the office. Can they compel me to pay for it?' The lawyer's answer was, 'If the paper came direct from the office of publication, you are liable.' The lawyer enclosed his bill for advice—\$2.00."

The above interesting bit of news has been going round among our country exchanges, and we reproduce it here as a specimen of the inventive genius of the writer. The question was asked and answered in The Nor'-West Farmer. Our lawyer does not know the name of the enquirer, who along with many other subscribers has such questions answered free, gratis, for nothing. The embellishment about the charge of \$2 is the handiwork of a clever son of Ananias. We admire his gall.

Hail Insurance.

Subscriber, Beulah, Man.: "I would like to know if the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co. can legally collect an assessment of one dollar from its policy holders for the purpose of forming a reserve fund. If I pay my hail assessment, less the reserve fund assessment, and return my policy with said assessment to be cancelled, can they refuse to do so?"

Answer.—It would altogether depend upon your contract with the company as expressed in your policy and in the company's charter.

Appropriation of Payments

Subscriber, Man.: "Bought an implement nine years ago and paid nothing since. Three years ago bought another implement and paid half on it. Can the agent to whom I paid the money for the last implement put so much on each implement when no mention was made of the first one and he did not know at the time about the first sale?"

Answer.—The rule is, that the party paying has the power to make the application of the payment at the time the same is made, but neglect to do this, the party receiving may.

A. T. B. Cockburn, Tintern Rancho, Olds, Alta., Oct. 27, 1901:—"We would be lost at the ranch without The Nor'-West Farmer."

Oak Lake Fall Fair.

The fair at Oak Lake, held on Oct. 18th, was, owing to the previous broken weather, rather siliully attended. For similar reasons a number of exhibitors were kept at home, and the live stock departments of the fair suffered considerably.

In the horse show, while a few animals of considerable merit appeared, there was a large percentage a good deal below the ordinary standard of show ring horses. The only stallion on the ground was the two-year-old Clydesdale, Hector Mack, exhibited by A. Cameron, a rather well put up colt, getting the red ticket. A good many animals shown as drafters might have better appeared in the agricultural class. Winners were Messrs. Gompf, Todd, Harrison and McLeish. In the agricultural class the best ring was that of two-year-olds. Wm. Gompf secured four of the first prizes in this class, other prizes going to Messrs. Ross, Stevenson, Lang, McLeish and McFarlane. In carriage horses the competition was not generally very strong, the best ring being that of three very good black teams, owned by W. Chambers, D. Whyte and W. Bond. Prizes went in the order named. Other winners were Todd, Stevenson, Fisher, Wallace and McFarlane. The saddle horses were a mixed lot, first place being won by a strong, bold horse exhibited by Slemmon, second by a very short-backed, cobby animal shown by McLeish. The ladies' riding was a feature much admired, prizes going to Misses Horsman, Harvey and Mutch. Fastest walking teams were owned by Todd and Shaw.

Some really good cattle were present, and the competition in some sections of the Short-horns was rather close. In the two-year-old bull class first went to T. Jasper for a young well set-up white heast. T. Speers led off in the yearling class with a good red; he also won first and third place in the bull calf section, T. R. Todd coming in second. In the bull sweepstakes ring a number of animals which had for some reason failed to appear in their respective sections were introduced, but the fight was clearly between Jasper's white and Speers' roan calf. The former won with his better heart girth and slightly greater width of back, while the smaller fellow showed up very strongly from behind and is better let down about the flank. Speers won all that was in sight in the section for cows, showing a red and a roan which were very good indeed. In heifer calves Todd secured first place with a neat one, Speers second. The herd prize fell to Speers. The only other breed represented was the Polled Angus, D. McFarlane exhibiting a herd of the blacks.

Some extra good grades were out, and the ring of two-year-old heifers was exceptionally strong.

A couple of nice flocks of sheep were shown. Todd secured all the prizes in Ox-fords, and Jasper in Leicesters.

R. L. Lang had out his Berkshires, winning all the prizes.

Principal exhibitors in poultry were D. McFarlane, J. R. Hood, R. L. Lang, W. McFarlane, W. J. Helliwell, E. Scarlett, J. L. Shaw, James Ross and Simon Miller.

The dairy exhibit was not quite so high in merit as could have been wished, although a few of the packages were of good quality. Winners were D. McFarlane, F. W. Stevenson, Thos. Speers, W. Shaw and W. J. Horex.

Roots were a splendid lot and prizes were very much divided. Ladies' and children's work, as usual, was very good.

BOOK REVIEW.

Judging Live Stock.

By John A. Craig, Professor of Animal Husbandry in Iowa Agricultural College. This is another book that helps to demonstrate the value of the Agricultural College system, now so splendidly developed on this continent. Professor Craig began his career as a student of the Ontario Agricultural College. Next, as editor of the Canadian Live Stock Journal, he came into close contact with the most accomplished breeders and judges in Canada. His next opportunity was the chair of Animal Husbandry of Wisconsin, from which he went to Iowa. These steps indicate the width of the field over which Professor Craig has worked, and the hook before us is a proof of the thoroughness with which he has mastered the work which has been his favorite study for all these years. He freely acknowledges how much he has been indebted to many sympathetic workers in the same field, but though that is the case, this hook is all his own. It concentrates within 200 pages the bone and marrow of what many years of study and everyday experience as a skilled judge and a successful teacher of skilled judges have furnished the material. The points of practical value in every breed of horse, cattle, sheep and swine known to present day stock owners are here lucidly but concisely explained and illustrated by practical diagrams. It is a worthy companion volume to that of Professor Shaw, and Canadians have reason to be proud of both. On page 639 of last issue we gave a sample of this work, which can be had from this office for \$2.00.

Milk and Its Products.

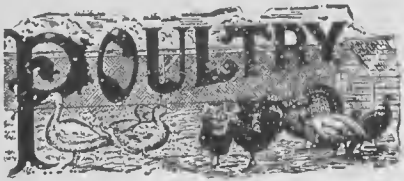
By Professor Henry H. Wing, of Cornell Experiment Station, New York. Professor Wing is well known in the Eastern States as a reliable authority on the science and practice of Dairy Husbandry. In the hook before us he gives the cream of the best up-to-date knowledge on the subject. For those who mean to make a careful study of the business this hook will be found a reliable guide. It contains a great deal within small compass. For those who desire to follow into fuller detail what is here written references are given to the various authorities and experiments on which its teachings are based. It is freely illustrated with cuts. On page 646 of last issue we gave a short extract from the chapter on Cream Ripening. It can be had from this office for \$1.00.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an old East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.



THE MENEELY FARM, IN POPLAR LAKE DISTRICT, NEAR EDMONTON, ALTA.



The Time to Market Poultry.

So far as we have been able to size up the market for dressed poultry it leads us to the conclusion that the time for farmers to market their poultry is before Thanksgiving. After the demand for that festive season is over values will be sure to drop until the Christmas trade opens. By the same time eastern poultry will be a factor in the market, because the weather will be cold enough to ship. In fact, we understand that large quantities of eastern stock have already been purchased for the Thanksgiving market at 7c. a pound for chickens, ducks and geese, and, as the freight from Smith's Falls, the great poultry centre in Eastern Ontario, is \$1.35 per cwt., this makes the cost of stock laid down here 8.35 cents per pound. The result of this is not difficult to see. Dressed chickens, ducks and geese are worth to-day 10c. and will continue at that until eastern supplies reach this market when they will surely drop to what they can be laid down for here, and even lower, because Manitoba-grown birds are not as well developed as their eastern competitors. We don't need to say anything more; it's plain enough that values will be lower as cold weather comes on. So get a hustle on your birds and get them marketed if you want the best prices.

Crowded Roosts.

Over-crowding hens in a hen house is a prolific source of disease. If over-crowded on the floor they have not room to exercise, and in consequence will not be so vigorous and therefore more liable to take cold at any draft or change of temperature. Over-crowding on the roosts is another fruitful source of disease. Professor Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says that each hen and pullet should have ten inches of roost room. He says that where they are unduly crowded and touch each other perspiration gathers and can be felt between them. A hen in this condition is sure to catch cold when she gets down into the colder air on the floor. Roup is sure to follow. Fowl will naturally crowd some, but if there is roost room enough the crowding they do will not be injurious unless they have been allowed or forced to over-crowd when chickens.

"New Laid" From New Zealand

Great Britain is promised "new laid eggs" from New Zealand. Mr. Ellis, a chemist in that colony, claims to have discovered a method by which eggs can be perfectly sterilized and kept absolutely fresh for a period as long as three years. The New Zealand government believes in the discovery. Mr. Gow, the commissioner of trade, is now on his way to England with a box of these eggs, and they will be tried when he arrives. If the process invented by the New Zealand chemist should prove to be effective, it will lead to a complete revolution in the egg trade.

Floor Space for Hens.

In last issue in the Correspondence column we had a question about the floor space needed for hens. This is an important question, and we could not give space for as full an answer as might be desired. The success of a flock in winter depends very largely upon the exercise allowed them. Where ample provision is made for this and proper food supplied in warm quarters excellent results may be looked for. As

a general thing flocks of from 40 to 50 hens do the best, but the number must be reduced to the proper number according to the size of the building, or, to put it more correctly, to the amount of floor space allowed each hen. In this connection it will be interesting to give the following from an experiment tried at the Maine experiment station:—

The station poultry building contains fifteen pens alike in size and arrangement of window space, and gravel, bone and water dishes. Pens were 10 by 16 feet, and the entire floor space of 160 square feet was available, since the walk used by the attendants was elevated above the floor. The tests were made by four lots of 15 pullets each, four lots of 20, four lots of 25, three lots of 30. The breeds selected were Brahmas and Barred Plymouth Rocks, there being eight lots of the former and seven of the latter. With each breed the lots contained from 15 to 30 individuals. The experimental conditions would give the lots containing 15 pullets 10.6 sq. ft. each, those containing 20 pullets, 8 sq. ft. each; those containing 25 pullets, 6.4 sq. ft. each, and those containing 30 pullets, 5.3 sq. ft. each.

Care was taken to have the individuals in the lots as uniform as possible in form, size and vigor. All the pullets hatched early in May, with the exception of one lot of 15 which was hatched about two weeks earlier. The test began in November and continued six months. Careful records of the egg production, etc., were kept. The results with the different lots of the same size were found to be quite uniform.

The results of this large experiment show that "the lots containing 20 hens gave a greater total net profit per lot than did those containing any greater or less number of hens. Lots with 25 hens gave slightly greater net returns than did any of the others." The average profit per hen, however, steadily increased as the number of hens per pen decreased, being 80 cents per hen during six months with the lots of 15, and 30 cents with the lots of 30.

The tests indicate in general that the best results will be obtained by allowing each hen from 8 to 10 feet of floor space. Careful and successful poultrymen have been able to obtain excellent results with a smaller area of floor space for each hen, but it is always at the risk of over-crowding, and this is a very prolific cause of disease.

Scratchings.

Roup is apt to be prevalent at this season of the year.

Always use pure-bred stock and give the scrub no quarters.

Beware of drafts in the hen house. Colds are sure to follow.

Keep the poultry hardy by reasonable exposure and the results will be much more gratifying.

When you feed your fowls it is better to give too little rather than too much at a meal. Make the hens work.

One acre, devoted to poultry, will give a larger profit than four acres in cattle. That fact has been demonstrated.

There are a good many "trusts," but the old hen multiplies her species too rapidly to give the packing houses a monopoly of poultry.

Don't forget to lay in a good supply of mangels or some green food for the hens next winter. Save the unsalable cabbages for early winter feeding and feed the refuse green stuff from the garden as soon as the grass begins to fail.

When a fowl is suffering from roup, there is a discharge from the nose, with a pronounced odor. Those suffering from roup should be separated from the rest, as the discharge is sure to spread the disease owing to its getting into the drinking water. This is a splendid breeding ground for the disease germs, and there will soon be a lot more birds sick.

If the germs of roup once get firmly planted in a poultry house and yard it seems to take years to get rid of them.

It is a good plan to spray the hen house with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid when roup is found at all prevalent and while the walls are still damp fumigate with sulphur. Another precaution is to dust lime over the dropping boards containing crude carbolic acid—a pint to a bushel of lime.

Just as we go to press we learn that Ontario poultry scored very high at the Pan-American. Out of 6,000 entries Ontario sent 1,500 and succeeded in winning a larger proportion of prize money than the U. S. exhibitors did. William McNeil, London, was awarded the silver cup for the best collection of Poland chickens in competition with all America. Owing to the excellence of the Canadian exhibit the Chilean government are trying to purchase \$2,000 worth of birds.

CLEARING SALE

White and Barred Plymouth Rocks

As I am giving up raising poultry entirely, I offer for sale every bird on the place, both this year's breeders and young stock. None of my breeding hens over two years old.

Write quick if you want some good ones. Must all be sold by end of November. Prices right. Also a fine 4-year-old Peacock.

W. F. CROSBIE,
MANITOU, - MAN.

SELLING OUT.

B. P. Rocks, White S. C. Leghorns, Mottled Anconas, Light Brahmas, Black Minorcas, Golden and Ring Neck Pheasants.

PRICES RIGHT.
RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS, BRANDON, MAN.
(STAMP FOR REPLY.) W. H. CARSIDE, Box 299.

Plymouth Rock Cockerels

I have more than I want to carry over winter, will sell now at \$2.00 each, f.o.b. ears, Winnipeg. These birds would cost you double in the spring. They are early batched, large, strong, well developed, with yellow legs and beaks and standard markings. Here is what one of my customers says:—"White-wood, Sept. 9th, 1901. The Plymouth Rock Cocker arrived all right. Am more than pleased with him and consider him worth double the money. I feel sure that customers dealing with you will renew orders with confidence. Thanking you for every satisfaction, I remain, yours truly, J. L. Lamont."

I have also a grand lot of Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks, winners at Winnipeg Industrial of 20 prizes, 2 medals and diploma. Catalog free.

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Northwest Agent for
CYPHERS INCUBATORS,
Bone Mills and General Poultry Supplies.

BARRED ROCKS.

This year better than ever. My stock won more prizes at Brandon this year than all other B.P. Rocks shown. I have a great many birds and can please you. A few Black Minorcas, Black Hamburgs, Silver Laced Wyandottes and S.C.B. Leghorns. Prices right.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
Brandon, Man.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR, The BEST and the CHEAPEST.

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.
Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. Rolland, 373 St. Paul St. Montreal.
Sole agent for Canada.

ROCKS! ROCKS!

Barred Plymouth Rocks of the celebrated Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass., strain. Seventy-five or eighty grand, strong, well-grown cockerels and pullets, singly or properly mated; from stock that was awarded first, third and special at Winnipeg, 1901. Also a pair of B. R. Game Bantams.

G. WOOD, Holland, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, VIRDEN,
Breeder of high class Box 688

B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, B. R. Game, Golden Duck-wing Bantams EGGS from the best stock I ever owned at \$2 per setting. I have four breeding yards of B. P. Rocks, mated for best results, and can fill orders part from each pen if desired. Eggs are hatching well, and chicks are good and strong. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

Headquarters for Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, and American Dominiques. Exhibition and Breeding Birds for sale.

A grand lot of Cockerels that will improve your stock for utility and in show room points. Order at once and get the cream of the flock.

Address

GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

OAK GROVE POULTRY YARDS

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese.

Barred Rocks, Light Brahmas, B. Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, (five birds shown at Brandon, 1901, averaged 94% points) B. Minorcas, B.B.R. and S.D. Game Bantams.

Geese Eggs, 35c each; Turkey Eggs, 25c each; other eggs, \$2 per setting of 13, \$3 for 26.

INCUBATORS—Sole agent for Man. and N.W.T. for Geo. H. H. & Co.'s Imp. Victor Incubators and Brooders, Mann's Bone Cutters, and Wire Poultry Netting. Write for circulars and catalogues.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS.

Headquarters for Thoroughbred Fowls in White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, Plymouth Rocks, M. Bronze Turkeys.

This year's breeding stock for sale cheap to make room for 300 growing chicks; young stock for sale from October 1st. Fancy pigeons always on sale. Address—J. WILDING, Norwood Bridge, Winnipeg.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

First Prize! First Prize!

That is what J. A. King's Barred Plymouth Rock Chicks of 1901 received at the Winnipeg Industrial. If you want a good pair for a fall show I can supply you at reasonable prices. Over 100 good young breeding birds for sale from \$1.50 up.

J. A. KING, Prop., 94 Gertie St., Winnipeg.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

We are taking orders for young birds for fall delivery in our B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes. Have also a few choice cockerels in B. P. Rocks. We will also have for service this coming season our registered and pedigreed boar, "Chancellor," purchased from J. A. McGill, Neepawa, at the Winnipeg Industrial, after having been awarded the "red ticket." Animals sent in on train will be properly attended to and returned to train. Hoping that the farmers and others in this vicinity will take this advantage of improving their stock. Address

J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN.

We are now offering at special prices, for quick sale, the male birds of our breeding pens. Write for particulars. Rose Comb Black Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns. The above birds are just what is wanted to improve your stock.

T. W. BRADY, Drawer 1270, Winnipeg P. O.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

Only five days old. Will bring you fancy prices. Write for particulars.

R. DOLBEAR,
Commission Agent - 1238 Main st., Winnipeg.



Virden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS.

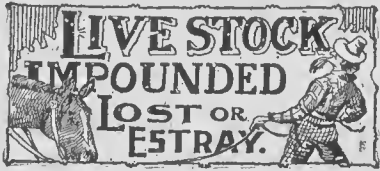
Rankin's strain exclusively. I have a large number of good young birds for sale. Will book orders for delivery any time. Correspondence solicited. J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

New Goods

We are now receiving packages of new up-to-date goods daily. Our buyer has been through all the Eastern markets and we are now opening to view the result of his trip. Order early for Christmas and get the pick.

Andrews

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N. W. T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray since Oct. 21st issue:

Impounded.

Cypress River, Man.—One red and white heifer, one year old. T. L. Hingston.

Orange Ridge, Man.—One black mare, about two years old. S. Inspeit, 13, 17, 14.

Morden, Man.—One gelding colt, color grey, two years old; also one mare colt, color bay, two years old, with four white feet and white on face; also one bull calf, color red and white. James O'Brian.

Morris, Man.—One bay horse, about four years old, with white spot on forehead, a piece out of left ear, two white hind feet; also one bay horse, about three years old, white spot on forehead, two white hind feet. Robt. Turner.

St. Jean Baptiste, Man.—One mare, color bay, about five or six years old, halter on. A. Dupuis.

Union Point, Man.—One pony mare, color black, small white spot on forehead and one on nose, right hind foot white, branded on shoulder, tail cut on point, about seven years old; also one mare, color brown, white spot on forehead and one on nose, left hind and left front feet white, about two years old. George McDonald.

Lost.

Balmoral, Man.—One cow, yellow, turned down horns, eight years, rope on when she left; 13 months old red bull calf with her. Suitable reward for information, or \$5 for return of animals. A. H. Shore, Balmoral, or 430 St. John's Ave., Winnipeg.

Dauphin, Man.—One pair of bay geldings, one branded E, other V on hip. Strayed from my premises about May 5th. When last heard of they were at Lake Andy. \$25 reward. Wm. Durston, 14, 24, 19.

Mary Hill, Man.—One buckskin pony mare with white face, dark stripe along back, three white feet, branded O on right shoulder, halter on when lost; also one yearling filly, color red, white face and three white feet, mane cut. John Sigurdson.

Morden, Man.—Fox hound, short hair, all white, except dark spot on left rump at root of tail, reddish brown ears, small leaf shaped spot on top of head, weight about 55 or 60 lbs. Name "Pilot." \$5.00 reward. J. R. Tennant.

Whitewater, Man.—Last May, four winter calves—three steers (two of them red with white on face, tail and belly, the other red) and one grey heifer. \$10.00 reward. Isaac Winter.

Wolsley, Assa.—A dark sable Scotch collie dog, with white on neck and feet. Information leading to his recovery will be rewarded. W. Gibson & Son.



Suffered 20 Years. Cured of Piles.

A. L. Husung, Alma, W. Va., writes: "I suffered frightfully for 20 years from itching, blind and bleeding piles. I tried many remedies without relief, the first application gave blessed relief and part of a 50 cent box cured me completely." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

TRY MAIL ORDERING.

We are now serving thousands of patrons throughout "Greater Canada" by mail.

They have proved for themselves that we can give them a choicer selection of Diamonds, Silverware, Watches and Jewellery, and at closer prices than is possible outside of a large business.

Allow us to prove it to you. Remember, you run no risk, as we cheerfully refund money in full upon return of goods if so desired.

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COR. YONGE AND ADELAIDE
STREETS,
TORONTO.

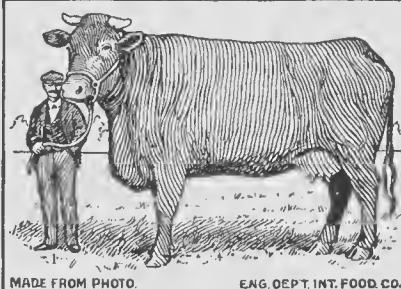
Dairymen, Take Notice!

Calf meals and cream equivalents are not necessary for calves. All the bone, muscle, nerve and flesh are in the skim milk, and one ton and a quarter of skim milk can be made equal to new or whole milk for calves by adding fifty cents worth of Herbageum, while the cost with any calf meal or cream equivalent is about two dollars, and the general results are not as good as with Herbageum.

It is also worthy of note that fresh whey and Herbageum for calves or pigs give excellent results, and that for general use with all classes of animals Herbageum is of real value because it keeps the whole system right. Where it is regularly used there will be no lice on calves, colts or poultry, nor will there be ticks on sheep or lambs.

Do not be deceived by those offering calf meals or cream equivalents, but write The Beaver Mfg. Co., of Galt, Ontario, Canada, for full information. Herbageum is for sale in almost every village in Canada. Enquire for it, but as several inferior imitations have been placed on the market, be careful in buying that the word "Herbageum" (registered) is on the bag, also The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, as they are the sole manufacturers.—t.f.

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and can be purchased in nearly every town and village in Canada.



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Capital Paid in \$300,000.00.

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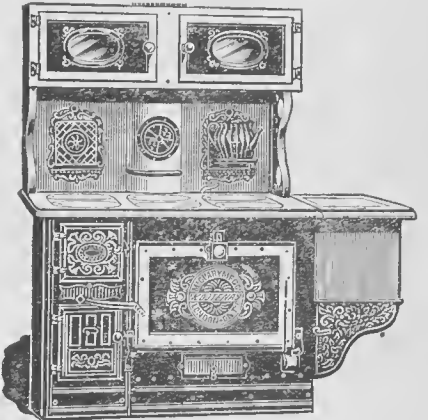
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Burns Coal, Coke or Wood
Equally Well.



This RANGE is made of SPECIAL FLAT HAMMERED STEEL PLATES, with heavy CAST IRON TOPS made in FOUR PIECES, which prevents cracking.

COVERS and CENTRES are extra heavy.

Has every other known improvement.

Equal to any Imported Steel Range, and is from \$13.00 to \$25.00 cheaper.

When purchasing a Range, why not BUY one which its makers are not afraid to guarantee?

The "KOOTENAY" saves fuel; is an A 1 Cooking Range.

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We GUARANTEE every Stove we make—large or small, cheap or expensive.

That's a broad statement, but we always put it in the form of a written and signed document.

Ask your dealers or write direct to us for further information regarding this Range before buying.

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WEIGHT 2970 LBS., AGE 8 YEARS, SHORTHORN. She eats "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day and is owned by International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs \$3-3 FEEDS for ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Cow. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

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The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

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Proprietors,

SOR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U. S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

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Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof be not corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, NOV. 5, 1901.



THE WESTERN IRRIGATION SITUATION.

We have been accustomed for some years to refer to that portion of the Northwest Territories lying west of Moose Jaw and south of township 30, as the "arid" or "semi-arid" district. This takes in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Assiniboia. During recent years various irrigation enterprises of more or less magnitude have been completed in this district by companies and individuals and a number are being initiated, amongst them one which promises to develop into one of the most extensive undertakings of the kind on the continent of America, namely, the Bow River canal scheme, upon which a detailed report has recently been submitted to the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway by Mr. Anderson, C. E., of Denver, the foremost irrigation expert of America.

Anyone who has followed closely the trend of public thought in the district referred to, particularly as expressed by

the local press, cannot have failed to notice that the wet years which have prevailed since 1897 are slowly causing a complete change of front on the part of the farmers, particularly the recent arrivals, in respect to the question of artificial watering. It is profitable to inquire carefully into this matter. If the district in question is not, as a matter of fact, arid in its character, the construction of irrigation works appears to the uninitiated very much like "carrying coal to Newcastle." If, on the other hand, it can be shown that the precipitation conditions of recent years are abnormal instead of normal, the sooner the agriculturists of that section of the country realize the fact and extend due encouragement to irrigation enterprises, the better for all concerned.

Calgary and Medicine Hat are fairly representative points in this district. Commencing with the year 1886, the annual rainfall at Calgary has been, respectively, 7.28 inches, 10.15, 12.40, 5.83, 10.70, 8.93, 5.47, 6.88, 8.49, 10.76, 8.68, 15.69, 16.75, 27.90 and 18.57. Commencing with the same year, the rainfall at Medicine Hat is shown to be 5.47, 8.43, 11.98, 6.08, 7.79, 9.70, 7.81, 9.08, 10.09, 11.39, 11.21, 11.77, 15.90, 21.17, and in the year 1900, 22.05. The opinion of experts differs as to the quantity of water or rainfall necessary to bring grain crops to maturity under the most favorable conditions. The lowest estimate is 21 inches and the highest 24. An examination of the figures quoted above reveals the

invested fortunes in irrigation schemes are receiving the cold shoulder from their customers, in fact, on the strength of three fairly humid years a large number of farmers seem prepared to do everything in their power to discourage all irrigation development. What supreme folly.

It would be well to consider for a moment what the particular mission of irrigation is in our western country. As a rule, artificial watering is only resorted to in arid countries, but it is a grave error to suppose that it is only resorted to where the climate is arid. In the early history of settlement in the West it was realized that the Creator never intended the life-giving waters of the numerous mountain streams to go to waste and that nature could be materially assisted by utilizing these waters for irrigation purposes. Crops had then been successfully grown for years without irrigation, but it was soon found that they could be grown with greater certainty and to greater perfection with the aid of water. As is pointed out in the new Official Handbook of the Territories, while there is sufficient precipitation in every portion of the Territories to mature crops in almost every year, it would appear to be a sinful waste not to utilize the means which have been placed at the disposal of settlers in localities favored with an adequate water supply, to supplement the efforts of nature. Having water available in his ditch or reservoir, the

CANADIAN STORES.

As was noted in our last issue, the British government, through the President of the Board of Agriculture, has intimated that Canadian store cattle will not be admitted into that country. The pretext that any Canadian beast has ever been sent to Britain with pleuropneumonia in its system has now been dropped. Our cattle are healthy, the U. S. cattle are equally healthy; no one over there ventures to deny it. "But," say the alarmists, "who can tell what the future may bring forth." The true inwardness of the case is made plain by Mr. Haldane, one of the shrewdest of British lawyers and politicians, when he says that the government are under pledges to their agricultural supporters and dare not touch the question. Moreover, "who ever heard of a British Act of Parliament being repealed only five years after it was enacted," even though it is well known that it was passed under false pretences?

There have been some amusing points brought out in the discussion over this question. For example, Canadian beeves fed in Aberdeenshire are liable to be sold in London as "prime Scots." That is true of a good many of the Irish runts that are every year taken across to the east coast of Scotland to be fed on their turnip crop. But then the Irish steer, like the Irish patriot, belongs to the country and is entitled to a living out of it, while we and our cattle are "foreigners," against whose intrusion the British farmer and breeder needs protection and must have it.

Another good joke is that the dealers in Highland cattle are jubilant over the stand made by Mr. Hanbury, and have held a special meeting to clap him on the back as the saviour of the black cattle trade. One orator from Tiree, a small island on the west coast where a tree cannot live but black cattle can, was immensely eloquent. Perhaps these orators from the Atlantic shore have never heard of Dame Partington. That good old lady had a cottage by the sea, which she kept immaculately clean. But one day to her horror a great storm came on, whose waters dashed into her floor. She set to work with her mop to keep it out—and she failed. The sea would not stay out.

One farmer in the Perthshire county council stated that in a million and a half of cattle from this side killed at Yorkhill, where all imported cattle must be slaughtered, only 1 in 4,000 was found tuberculous, while of 7 pedigreed bulls bought in Perth for export 6 were found to react. The oracle of the prohibitionists can see nothing in that argument!!!

In five years' time it may not be worth our while to ask for the abolition of the prohibitory Act of Parliament. We go a little faster here than they do over yonder, and we have more land to give away than they own altogether. We can breed enough cattle here to swamp the market the whole cattle produce of the British Islands, and turn them into first-class beef without a cent of cost for stabling or attendance. Our exhibit at the Pan-American was one recent proof of this. And, if we try, we can raise corn to finish our cattle as well and as cheaply in Manitoba as can be done on turnips in Scotland. And, acting on Professor Robertson's plan, we can kill them at Calgary or Winnipeg and beat the protectionists in their best markets. Five or ten years makes a wonderful change in many things in Canada.

The latest sop to the distressed British agriculturist is to order that the beef supplied to the British army and navy must all be British bred. This is one more exhibition of the energy of Mrs. Partington. Our wheat is driving theirs out of their own markets and next year we in the new west will have more land under wheat, without disturbing our cattle grazings, than they have altogether now. In ten years Canadian wheat will kill out English grain growing and they can then have the whole country to grow all the beef they like. We are growing children, and on a push we

"Would rather lather father
Than have father lather we."

Just a Few Plain Questions

It may be readily assumed that every issue of a paper circulating so widely as does The Nor-West Farmer must fall into the hands of a good many people who are not already upon its lists. To such as these we desire this issue to propound a few plain questions. We are not very much in the habit of talking about ourselves, but we would like everyone to understand that this paper devotes itself EXCLUSIVELY to the agricultural interests of Western Canada. To say that we believe it serves Western Canadians better than can be done by any other agricultural paper printed in any other part of the world would be mere idle talk; we doubt, indeed, if any part of North America with only the same number of farmers has a farm paper which SERVES ITS OWN PEOPLE with more satisfaction than we do ours. And, what's more, we doubt if another part of North America could be found where a larger proportion of farmers read and study such a paper than occurs right here in this country.

But, each farmer who reads this paper thoroughly will form his own estimates as to its usefulness, and, no doubt, in most cases the impressions will not be very far astray. What we wish each one to candidly ask himself is the question as to whether a paper like this, with its helpful hints gleaned from every corner, would be worth one dollar between now and December 31st, 1902. We would also like to ask (if such be the case) whether it will not be more expensive to miss it than to subscribe. The next question is whether it would not pay better to subscribe AT ONCE than to put the matter off, seeing that all new subscribers are marked up to December 31st, 1902, thus giving the remainder of this year free.

A large number of those who do not now take this paper are amongst the newer settlers, as in a good many of the older settled parts we have now practically every farmer who is a reader. We would ask these new settlers to ponder over these questions and see if we are not right in believing that no farmer in this country who is bouest to himself and his family can miss sending in his subscription without being a loser. Just think it over, my friend.

fact that during the last fourteen years Calgary had more rain than was required only one year, while Medicine Hat did not in any year suffer from excessive moisture. Even in 1899, the year of excessive rainfall at Calgary, it cannot by any means be admitted that irrigation could not have been practised advantageously. During July, for instance, the rainfall was only a shade over two inches; surely the hay crops at least would not have suffered from a light application of water.

It seems strange that two or three seasons of ample precipitation should have the effect of obliterating entirely the record of ten dry seasons immediately preceding, but there can be no doubt that such has been the result. People are beginning to smile at the "irrigation crank," private head works and ditches injured by recent floods are going to ruin without any effort on the part of the owners to repair the damage done, water rights, once considered of the most vital importance and value to a property, are being allowed to lapse through non-use, companies who have

irrigation farmer is able to distribute it on his crop at such seasons of the year and in such quantities as experience has taught him are the most propitious to favorable results. He is not at the mercy of the capriciousness of the weather and his contention is that irrigation farming so far from being an "artificial" system of culture, is essentially the natural one, and furthermore, the most ancient, as history amply demonstrates.

The Nor-West Farmer has given some little study to this subject and proposes to devote even more to it in the future. While not desiring to pose as prophets, we have no hesitation in stating as our opinion that irrigation has come to stay and the development which will take place in this direction during the next ten years will probably surprise us all. We would earnestly counsel those of our readers who have water rights in connection with their holdings to regard them as the most precious of their privileges, and those who are customers of corporation canals we would urge them to support the enterprise to the best of their ability.

TRAINING IN NATURE STUDY FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

In his interview, when going west to Alberta to see about purchasing oats for South Africa, Professor Robertson stated that he had great hopes of being able to introduce a system of training in gardening at rural schools much on the same lines as the manual training schools now at work in Winnipeg and Calgary. He thinks that an infusion of elementary teaching in agricultural science in rural schools might also be developed with considerable benefit to the country at large. This is a move in the right direction. For a thousand years the whole trend of education has been to make lawyers, doctors and clergymen, and all our ideas about education and methods of educating have been planned to suit what was supposed to be true education. We are getting broader-minded now, or perhaps see with clearer insight that true education is that which best fits a man to follow his chosen calling in life. The elementary training necessary to fit a boy to enter a profession is not what a boy who is to become a farmer wants. Farming is as much a profession as any of the so-called professions, and the farm boy should have an elementary training bearing along the line of his life-work. The necessity for this has been realized in the west in a way, and some effort made in introducing the study of farm life into the schools. Text books on agriculture were prescribed, and later what are called nature studies, but where the school teachers do not get

ject in view is to cover the enormous area of forty-seven million acres. Many State governments have also asked for working plans covering State-owned lands; in fact, to all appearances, Uncle Sam has wakened up to the uncomfortable fact that his forest areas are rapidly being denuded, and unless something is done in the way of reforestation, the result will be disastrous to the coming generation. The Farmer's advice to our own government, which surely is not behind that of our southerly cousins in enterprise, is: "Go thou and do likewise."

—Advertising is the hope of the stockman who is to make a success of breeding, raising and selling pure-bred live stock.

ods and principles by farmers and especially by the young men on the farm. After this it is likely that the members of the commission will visit several of the leading agricultural colleges in the States and visit the Ontario one at Guelph to inquire into the workings of these colleges. The members of the commission are endeavoring to have their report ready by the time parliament opens.

—From the number of inquiries that are being made to the C. P. R. for the extension of the farm laborers' tickets, it would seem that it is not generally known that an extension has been granted. The men can get the benefit of the \$18 rate until the 30th of November.

—It is now pretty certain that through the agency of Professor Robertson extensive purchases of Territorial oats and hay will be made for shipment to South Africa to the order of the British government. The extent of the business done will depend a good deal on the way in which the dealers take up the business. Professor Robertson is essentially a fair-minded man and has no wish to beat down values, but if the order is to be secured a moderate commission must satisfy those who are to handle the stuff.

—At the annual meeting of the National Stock Association which is to be held in Chicago on December 3rd, during the Live Stock Exposition, several bills for presentation to Congress will be introduced. One of these calls for legislation which will enable settlers and ranchers in the semi-arid district to so exchange and arrange their holdings that they can get their range in a solid block. This is a move in the right direction and especially so in the semi-arid districts, where holdings will of necessity be large and settlement sparse.

—Threshing in the Emerson district has been practically completed, and some half-dozen outfits have entirely wound up their work for this season. In contrast to this a great deal of work in other parts of the province is very much behind and in a few of the outlying districts will probably not be finished this year. In view of these facts, the Pro-



CROP OF OATS CUT FOR GREEN FEED.

On the Blindman Ranch, the property of B. R. Snell, Waghorn, Alta. The oats were nearly six feet high.



FARM BUILDINGS OF R. J. CAMPBELL, ELLISBORO, ASSA.

a thorough grounding in the principles which underlie the practice of agriculture or the growth of plant life how can they teach interestingly and instructively?

The system which Professor Robertson proposes is the only true way to inculcate the truths underlying plant growth, because the children actually do the work themselves. In sowing and growing seed the conditions necessary for germination and plant development can be taught in a way never to be forgotten. The eye plays a very important part in the education of a child, and a course of training which takes advantage of this will develop and train the child's faculties in the best way. We cannot have these training schools too soon for our rural schools.

STATE FORESTRY.

The Farmer has on several occasions urged the Dominion Government, as the largest land owner in Western Canada, to set the example in the way of tree planting on vacant Dominion lands. Information has now been received to the effect that the Division of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture has finally been elevated to the dignity of a "bureau" and furnished with a larger staff and an appropriation generous enough to extend its field of labor to a very material extent. It is furthermore stated that this action was rendered necessary owing to the recent decision of the United States Department of the Interior to go actively into the reforestation of the west. The ob-

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE COMMISSION.

The commission appointed by the Manitoba Government to inquire into the advisability of establishing an agricultural college has held several sittings. At the early ones the inquiry of the commission was to find out what teaching in agriculture was being given in the public schools, the nature of that teaching and the suitability of the textbooks in use. At the sittings of the commission on the 25th of October, the school inspectors were examined at the morning session and in the afternoon the editors of the agricultural press gave their views of an agricultural college. The next sitting will be held the last week of November. Mr. McKellar was also examined as to the working of the Farmers' Institute system, the amount of instruction given, the desire for a fuller knowledge of farming meth-

—Word from a Canadian missionary in India says that in certain places in Central India there will be another famine. The early rains gave them grass, but the rats ate up the first sown grain and the rains did not come heavy enough to stop their work. The poor people have not money enough to buy seed for a second sowing, and as the return monsoon did not come there is another famine staring them in the face.

—America has usually been regarded as taking the lead in the production of adulterated "food stuffs," but at a recent trial in Durham, England, an inspector hauled up a grocer who was selling pepper, of which 95 per cent. was ground rice. On fuller examination it was traced through five dealers, each of whom had got a guarantee of purity from the man behind him. They have not yet reached the original maker.



JOHNSON'S OUTFIT THRESHING ON THE FARM OF HARRY BATELL, FOUR MILES FROM LACOMBE, ALTA.

vincial government have interested themselves to try to secure special arrangements with the C. P. R. and C. N. R. whereby the machines and men may be taken from Emerson to districts which are most in need of additional help. The Farmer heartily approves this enterprise as being one which, if carried through, will be of much benefit to all concerned.

—Building operations on the new Hull block at Calgary have been suspended. The rumor is afloat, according to the Albertan, that P. Burns & Co. have purchased the entire business interests in Calgary of W. R. Hull, and that an inventory is being taken prior to a final settlement of the deal. If this rumor should be based upon facts, it will mean the amalgamation of two of the largest meat concerns in Alberta.

—A case of considerable local importance has just been decided by Judge Locke in the County Court at Pilot Mound. The municipality of Louise summoned the C. P. R. for lifting gravel from the road allowance at Clearwater, which the plaintiffs wanted left for the use of the farmers of the district. Several objections were raised on behalf of the defence, but the Judge ordered the facts to be submitted to the jury, reserving the other points. He has since decided in favor of the purchasers. The railway company may appeal.

"I would like to say that The Nor-West Farmer is constantly proving of great assistance to me."—E. G. Smith, Gillingham, Alta., Sept. 6th, 1901.



Winnipeg, Nov. 4th, 1901.

The recent fine weather gave farmers a splendid opportunity to push along threshing operations. It is thought that the damage to wheat from the wet weather is not as great as was at first supposed. Free delivery of wheat, coupled with fine weather, has greatly stimulated business. The delay owing to wet weather gave the railroads a chance to clear away the wheat, thus preventing any blockage, and while depressing business somewhat, has really had a steadying effect, preventing any undue booming. As the season is short now, farmers at a distance from the railway are storing their grain anywhere they can put it safely until it freezes up, consequently there is not likely to be any serious shortage of cars as was feared at one time. Real estate agents are doing a thriving business and find difficulty in supplying would-be buyers with all the land they want. This has been the biggest year of settlement the country has seen, and next year is likely to be a much larger one. Farmers have taken advantage of the wet weather and considerable fall plowing has been done. Bank clearings continue to show a steady expansion in business, in fact, clearings for the month of October show in no mistakable way the enormous increase in the volume of business transactions in the west during the past year. The Winnipeg clearing house returns for October, 1901, show an increase of nearly \$6,000,000 over those of October, 1900.

Up to date 612 elevator licenses have been issued by Commissioner Castle, and orders passed for over 40 loading platforms. The requests for these platforms have generally been made too late, for it takes time to get through the preliminaries, and when the order is passed the railroads are so short-handed that they cannot at once start with the work. Men for all kinds of work have never been so scarce as at present.

Wheat.

The markets are creeping along with fractional changes, but no substantial alteration from the figures we gave a fortnight ago. Across the line the most interesting feature is the gradual shrinkage of wheat deliveries just when they should have been greatest. The crop of 1898 was estimated about the same as this, yet that year there were about 1,500 cars a week more put through in October than there are in the same month this year.

There are two reasons for this. Farmers have the idea that wheat will be more in demand later on than it is now, and the high price of corn induces many to hold over their wheat as being almost as cheap as corn for feed purposes.

Chicago quotations for to-day are for cash wheat 70 cents, December 70½c., May 74c. Duluth quotes 1 hard 71½c., 1 northern, 69½c., 2 northern 67½c.

On the local market at Winnipeg moderate business is being done at about 70c. for 1 hard, 66½c. for 2 hard, and 63½c. 3 hard. Wheat is moving at a lively rate all over the country where the railroads are within reach. Back from the tracks it is stored in the farmers' own granaries. At some points farmers are loading direct into the cars when they can get them, even when there is no loading platform. They prefer taking chances for the inspector's grades to selling wheat to local buyers. But the elevators also are filling up fast. For the week ending Oct. 26 the amount in store at Fort William was 1,588,760 bushels. The shipments for the season up to same date are figured at between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 bushels.

The inspections for the week ending Oct. 14 were:—1 hard 364 cars, 1 northern 407, 2 northern 237, 3 northern 48, no grade, 241, other grades 20. Totals 1,317 cars of wheat; oats 56 cars, barley 11 and flax 4. For the week ending Oct. 21 inspections were:—1 hard 346 cars, 1 northern 457, 2 northern 496, 3 northern 59, no grade 263, other grades 29. Totals, wheat 1,650 cars; oats 48, barley 11 and flax 2.

Inspections for week ending Oct. 31 were as follows:—1 hard 476 cars, 1 northern 802, 2 northern 1,519, 3 northern 157, no grade 306, other grades, 28. Total 3,286. Oats 53 cars, barley 16, flax 31.

The total inspections for the month of October were as follows:—Wheat—1 hard 1,748, 1 northern 2,139, 2 northern 2,397, 3 northern 276, rejected 1 61, rejected 2 19, no grade 977, condemned 2, rejected 2, feed 5. Total 7,626. Oats—1 white 4, 2 white 79, 2 milling 29, no grade 5, rejected 6, feed 52. Total 175. Barley—3 extra 6, No. 3 26, feed 7, rejected 1, no grade 1. Total 41. Flax—No. 1 2, No. 2 12, rejected 22, no grade 1. Total 37. Total inspections for the month, 7,879.

For the same month last year the inspections were as follows:—Oct. 7th, 150 cars; 14th, 288; 21st, 373; 31st, 1,825.

One of the most gratifying features of the month's business is the splendid way in which the railroads are handling the heavy shipments consigned to them. The C. P. R. never before touched its present record, and the C. N. R. are surpassing anything ever done by the N. P. They have two new engines ready to start and three more on the road.

The splendid weather is being made the most of, but there is still a very large amount of grain in the stack, and in some

backward districts it will have to stand over winter, as threshing gangs are difficult to keep together.

Oats.

Oats are worth more now than 10 days ago. This is due to the fact that farmers are too busy to market oats and have none too many to spare. They are now worth on track at Winnipeg 32c. to 34c.

Barley.

Little moving. Malting qualities are worth 38c. to 40c. Feed 32c. to 34c.

Flax.

Flax is worth about \$1.15 at country points, very little in sight and quality poor.

Corn.

There is no falling off in values at Chicago. It is still worth over a cent a pound, 57 cents being about the going figure.

Flour.

No change in values. Patents \$2, seconds \$1.85, XXXX \$1.15.

Mill Feed.

Bran \$12.50, shorts \$14.50. Chopped oats \$25 per ton.

Horses.

The market for horses keeps up well and values are firm. They range from \$125 to \$200 for good work horses, according to quality.

Cattle.

Shipments of export cattle the past 10 days have been very heavy and J. T. Gordon, M.P.P., of Gordon, Ironside & Fares, estimates that the 10th of November will see the export cattle pretty well cleaned up. Since complaint was made train service for live stock has been most satisfactory. Export cattle are worth 3½c. to 3½c. off the cars here.

Butchers' cattle are plentiful and run from 2½c. for small animals up to 3c. and even 3½c. for prime steers not quite heavy enough for export.

Dressed beef is worth from 5c. to 5½c. Veal brings 6c. to 8c.

Sheep.

The market is well supplied and values are much easier than at our last report. Western sheep are coming in now, but sheep are so cheap in the east and dressed mutton can be laid down here so reasonably that values for our western product have had to drop. This comes at a favorable time for wholesalers who have to lay in a supply of mutton to last from the 1st of December until the 1st of July. We quote 3½c. to 4c. off the cars here for choice sheep and lambs.

Dressed mutton is worth 8c. to 9c.

Hogs.

As predicted in last market review, values are easier in sympathy with the drop in the market in the east, owing to the heavy marketing that usually takes place at this season of the year. As high as \$6.60 per cwt. was paid last week for choice hogs, but now \$6.50 is the highest quotation by several packers. Others are inclined to drop the price to about 6c. By the time this report is in the hands of our readers the market will likely be down to 6c., and if heavy marketing takes place may be even lower still.

Dressed hogs bring 8c. to 8½c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—There is practically no change in the situation of creamery butter, from 17½c. to 18½c., f.o.b. factory, seems to be the going price for tubs and boxes, while pound bricks in large lots bring 19c., f.o.b. factory. Very little is doing.

Dairy.—Very little fresh made goods are coming in, the demand in the country seems to take it all and only the culls find their way to the Winnipeg market. Choice dairy pound bricks, neatly done up in parchment paper, will bring 18c. a pound on the market here. In tubs it is worth from 14c. to 16c. The only butter of any account coming in at present is held summer make from country store keepers. This has been culled over and over again and is really worth only 8c. to 10c. delivered here.

Cheese.—The market is quiet at 8½c. here.

Poultry and Eggs.

Eggs.—Practically no Manitoba eggs are moving now, or the amount is so small that it does not have any influence on the market. Values remain the same as at last report—17c. here, for candled eggs—though inclined to advance. Ontario eggs are now coming in.

Poultry.—Quite a nice supply of Manitoba poultry is coming in and is worth, delivered here—dressed chickens, ducks and geese, 10c., turkeys, 12½c.

Potatoes.

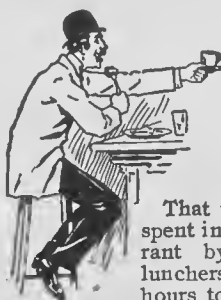
The market is pretty well stocked and values continue low, though somewhat better than at last report. The regular dealers are giving from 25c. to 30c. on the track here, while local storekeepers who want only a carload will give up to 30c. for a choice car. Farmers' loads on the market are worth 28c. to 35c.

Hides.

Values continue the same as given in last report, on a basis of 6½c. for No. 1 inspected hides delivered here. Kip values run on the same basis, 6½c. for No. 1's.

Wool.

The market is merely nominal for Manitoba, at 7c. to 8c., and 8½c. at Territorial points.



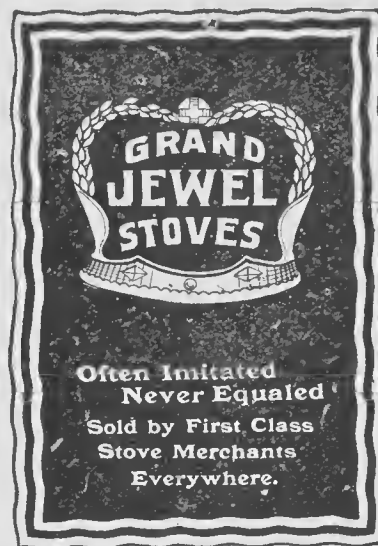
12 Minutes for Lunch.

That is the average time spent in a large city restaurant by three thousand lunchers. It takes three hours to digest a fresh egg soft boiled; three hours to digest a boiled apple dumpling; three hours to digest fresh roast beef. In fact, three hours is about the time required to digest the average twelve minute lunch. The object of the hasty lunch is to let the busy man get back to his office work. But when the brain is active, the stomach is inactive for lack of necessary blood. The natural consequence is indigestion, and indigestion opens the door to many diseases.

Indigestion is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, and enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

"It is with heartfelt gratitude that I send this testimonial which I wish you to publish with my name and address," writes Mr. Willis Seaman, of Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. Y. "I had stomach trouble from childhood and suffered with it more or less as I grew up. At the age of 26 I was broken down with dyspepsia. My suffering was terrible. Could not eat without distress. Could only eat a few certain things and was not able to work half the time. Every thing I tried only gave me temporary relief. My wife finally persuaded me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I took six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I then felt so well that I stopped taking medicine. Several months have passed and I can do the hardest kind of work, can eat anything that is set before me and enjoy it. I am 27 years old and this is the first time I have ever been well."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only; or 50 stamps for cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



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Prompt Returns.



AMONG FARMERS

Regina.

One of the younger breeders of the country is J. C. Pope, two or three miles northwest of Regina. Mr. Pope has pinned his faith to the tiny little dairy cow from the land of the heather, and it was a pleasure to our representative to see how nicely the Ayrshires were getting along on his farm. The foundation of the stock was secured two or three years ago from W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., and there are now some ten or eleven head of pure bred in the bunch. The three cows, Dollie Dutton, Gerta's Queen and Pauline Johnston, are all of a first-class type—smooth, well-formed cows, free milkers, all possessing good udder development and teats of the sort which make milking a pleasure. These cows are so even in merit that in two or three different show rings they have as often been placed in different order, according to the slight variation of opinions of different good judges. This year Professor Shaw placed them first, second and third in the order in which we have given their names, showing his preference for size, depth of body and exact conformation of udder, while last year the judge at Regina awarded prizes in exactly the opposite order, going for fineness of head and neck and straightness and symmetry of body. A couple of good bulls srs kept. The older one, Hatton, by the well known prize-winner, Victor of Boghall, was imported from Scotland in his dam, Louise of Hatton. He has won the red ticket at both Winnipeg and Brandon in two different sections, as well as being given first place at Regina and Qu'Appelle once or twice. He is a very even beast of good constitution and type, although old-fashioned as far as color is concerned. We were rather better pleased with Prince Teck, by Nonpareil, by Surprise of Burnside, and out of Dollie Dutton. This young bull has just turned two years, and is a beautiful, active fellow, with length and depth of body, splendid color, fine shoulder and a good eye. He is a really stylish bull. A couple of yearling heifers and three bull calves also promise well. Sir Charles Tupper, one of the bull calves—a little fellow with a big name—pleased Professor Shaw very much, and Mr. Pope hopes to see him make his mark. The owner has always had things his own way in the Regina show ring. This year he went it one better by going to Qu'Appelle, cleaning up the firsts, and a silver cup for best herd, all breeds competing. Some of these years he may try for honors in bigger fairs.

Moosejaw.

When the Farmer representative struck out from Moose Jaw to visit the farm of J. M. Macfarlane, five or six miles east of the town, he expected to see some good horses; he had heard they were kept out there—and he wasn't disappointed. Mr. Macfarlane is an almost new acquisition to the list of Moose Jaw's progressive farmers (having moved into the district from Battleford only the past spring), and we rather suspect that even some of his own neighbors have not yet learned to appreciate the quality of the stud of breeding Clydesdales which he has brought down with him from the northland. We did not ask Mr. Macfarlane whether he was raised among horses or not, but as soon as he took us to the pastures where the animals were, we knew from their familiar indifference that he was a horseman. And then we fell to admiring the stock. There are fifteen registered Clydes on the farm at present, including the three mares which constituted the female side of the foundation of the bunch in 1893. These three mares, Victoria of Beresford, Lady Beresford and Beresford Flower, together with the imported stallion Neptune, were purchased from J. E. Smith, of Brandon, and are all big, square, blocky, well-boned mares which have proved splendid dams. Their combination with Neptune seems to have been a very good one, as the younger mares are improved in size over the old ones and are quite as well, or even a little better, put up. One or two of the young mares, if fleshed up a bit, would bump the scales at pretty close to the ton mark. One of the choicest mares in the field is Little Maggie (not very little, though), out of Victoria of Beresford. She is five years old, and is a beautifully turned mare with a noble head, fine crest and good limbs. This mare, even if picked up off the grass as we saw her, would be a pretty hard one to "down" in the best of our show rings. But the owner likes some of his others as well, or better. One of them, Prairie Rose, by Neptune, her dam by Pride of Perth, is an unusually heavy mare, and is nursing a horse foal which gives every promise to become one of the coming ones. He is set right up at the neck, and has a back like a little model. Another mare, Jess, had a filly sucker at her side which is a very blocky, smooth one. An unusually heavy, well made yearling filly out of Victoria of Beresford, also attracted our attention. There were others of like merit—in fact, the bunch is full of them, but space forbids. There are eight brood mares in all, all breeding, although pink eye reduced the number of foals this year to four. There are three qualities—nay, four—which the owner may claim to have been most successful in securing, viz., size, weight and quality of bone, symmetry and an evenness amongst the different animals. Good sires have been used. Neptune we have mentioned. He was followed by Prince Mahomet, a son of Prince Patrick, heavy draught sweepstakes, all ages and breeds, at the World's Fair. The yearlings and foals

are of his get. The present stallion, Fortune Finder, was bred in Scotland, is nine years old, and has a good line of breeding, running back through Darnley, Old Times and Prince of Wales. He weighs about a ton in ordinary good form and has lots of bone and feather, a good head and well rounded harel. He is of a good sort, and as we understand he left some good stock in the Oak Lake district before coming further west, we look for him to do well by his present owner.

Wewyn.

Just where the boundary between Manitoba and Assinibola draws its imaginary line across the prairie some fifteen or eighteen miles north-east of Moosomin, the Polled Angus breeders, John Traquair and F. J. Collyer, have their farms. It is a nice drive between Moosomin and Wewyn across a splendid piece of country, particularly on a fine Indian summer afternoon, and The Farmer man enjoyed his trip very much.

At the Traquair homestead we knew we would see some good Polled Angus, as nine head out of the fifteen had been at Winnipeg in the summer and had won five firsts, three seconds, a third and a diploma. Since the time of our last visit to this corner, a little over two years ago, the Traquairs have erected a good stock barn with stone foundation below for stabling purposes and loft above. The buildings on this farm are now all up to date, and are particularly a credit to their owners, as they represent their own work in designing and building. At the head of the herd is King Kyma of Tweedhall, bred by Jas. Sharp, and carrying good blood of the Mayflower family. He is a well topped beast with a neatly covered frame and a good hind quarter, but owing to his awkwardness in handling he did not appear at Winnipeg this year. The females in the field, with their coal-black coats and lusty calves at foot, made a very pretty sight and are a splendid lot—smoothness and lots of size throughout the herd. In a bunch as even as these it is rather a hard matter to individualize, as the picking of the best ones is a task difficult enough even in a show ring. Two of the largest are Nora and Regina, both very straight and thick, and each with a fine calf. Snowdrop is a cow very wide over the shoulder and carries lots of meat on the hind quarter. Piper of Nemo, a nine months old bull calf, out of Biddy, one of the best cows, is an unusually large lusty chap, and led the herd at the shows this year. Another younger bull about as good is McLeod, out of Birtie Belle, an even, good-breeding cow. Bonnie Belle, a yearling heifer, is of splendid size, but is not quite so close to the Polled Angus model as some of the older ones. Amongst the younger cows the best is Athelstane's Charm, winner of first prize as three-year-old cow at Winnipeg this year, her heifer calf also securing a red ticket. When it is remembered that this bunch of blacks won first place on both aged and young herds at the Industrial this year, it will be understood that the Tra-

quair doddies are rather a superior lot.

Close at hand is F. J. Collyer. He is a young farmer who has also a good lot of bullocks, having erected a new residence and one or two additions to his out-buildings during the past two years. He is one of the farmers who has thought it worth while to build a separate building for pigs and poultry, and we have already given a plan of this building in our columns. The floor of the pig pen is made of cement concrete, with raised plank-covered beds in the rear of each pen. This arrangement always provides the pigs with a dry place for lying upon, and the owner has not found any difficulty from the use of the concrete floor, as has been complained of from some quarters where the hogs lay upon the uncovered cement. In one corner of the building is an agricultural steel boiler 68 inches long, 24 inches wide and 15 inches deep. This is arranged with fireplace beneath and is very convenient for scalding pigs in and for cooking large quantities of seeds or other feeds. It will hold 60 gallons, and comes at about twenty-five or thirty dollars. Although it is doubtful if there is sufficient added food value given to ordinary grains to pay for cooking, still our farmers would find that during some seasons a furnace such as this might be used to turn a large amount of seeds and waste feed to good account, while the use of such rubbish without cooking would be dangerous. Of course the cost of fuel must always be taken into account. The number of Berkshires were reduced somewhat a year ago on account of the scarcity of feed. The boar, Nora's Duke, is a well-sided one, fifteen or sixteen months old, bred by J. A. McGill. A nice young sow which should make a good addition to the breeding stock has been secured from the same breeder. A brood sow, Wewyn Lass, was nursing a litter of strong young rooters, and a few older pigs left out of a litter about six months old contained one of the longest bodied young sows we have ever seen. The increase in the Polled Angus herd has not been fast, as only a few breeding stock are as yet kept and almost all the calves, being bulls, have been sold as fast as ready. Ivy of Earnside, seven years old, was placed first in the cow ring this year at Winnipeg and is a fine blocky specimen of the breed, having a broad back and splendid thickness through the heart. Lady Bate of Houghton, a beautiful two-year-old heifer, of the owner's own breeding, is by Athelstane of Griswold and out of Lady Bate of Willow Grove. She was not at Winnipeg this year, having turned back upon the road to the station, but is good enough to win in the show ring. Besides one or two other breeding stock and a good bull calf or two, Mr. Collyer has a lot of splendid Polled Angus grades. He has just sent a five months old registered bull to C. A. Watt, of Peterboro, B.C., this making the third young bull sold through his advertisement in The Nor-West Farmer to the same district inside the last ten months. We were shown letters from each purchaser expressing high satisfaction with the animals sent.

Hammond

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There is always satisfaction in buying from a responsible firm, who manufacture what they sell and guarantee all they make.

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430 MAIN STREET,



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Should Safeguard Settlers' Rights.

Observer, Calgary, Alta.: "It is not a rash thing to say that a good deal of irrigating will be done in the Canadian West inside the next decade or two. The Government will be met constantly by those who are desirous of securing privileges in order to encourage them to put water upon certain lands. It seems to me that now is the time when a good sound policy in regard to this matter needs to be formulated—one which will safeguard well and strong for all time to come the rights of the settler who will be likely to settle upon the irrigated lands. Our experience in granting honours and privileges to large companies in the past have rather pointed out to us that it is not well to place too many advantages in their way without retaining a pretty good control of the way in which things are run. Not only that, but some of those who are coming from the other side of the line, and who have been living upon irrigated land, complain that water rates sometimes become so oppressive over there as to drive out the settlers. The day of giving things away in this country is just about past, and at this present time it seems to me very important that whenever any irrigating rights are granted, the Government should be very careful to safeguard the rights of the settlers who may be induced to take up the watered lands."

Liability for Fire Losses.

Thresher, Plumas, Man.: "Will you kindly tell me the law for threshers in case of fire? Is the thresher liable in all cases? A farmer builds his stacks on the prairie and puts them in a string. The only way to get in to them is such that the engine is sitting between them. There is no other way to set to thresh. With the first two and the second two the engine is within ten feet of the stacks. What I would like to know is, am I liable for a fire that happened last week when I started to thresh? The first setting there were eight stacks in a row, and the engine was sitting between the stacks, and I told the farmer that he would have to watch them, and he did so. He put a man on at three of the settings and I told him that I was not afraid of the engine setting fire where there were only four stacks, for my belt is 150 feet, or 75 feet double. In one setting of oats there were six stacks and the engine was close to one stack on one side and about 10 feet from the other. The one 10 feet away took fire from the smokestack. He put no man on the stacks and we could not save them, as it was very dry and windy. We had no time to spare to get out the machine, for it spread rapidly. Who should be the loser if the farmer is to blame for putting his stacks in such a shape?"

Answer.—You do not make it clear whether the machine was saved or not. If it was lost you are yourself to blame for putting it in such a precarious position. One of the Nee-pawa papers had, before harvest, a very sensible letter from a thresher about this very question of setting stacks so as to have threshing done with the greatest possible security from fire. If farmers do not attend to this and arrange stacks in a very risky way, one of two courses is open to every thresher. He may refuse altogether to thresh with such a bad arrangement, or he may do as you did, warn the owner that you will not be responsible for the consequences to him of an accidental fire. But you must have clear proof that you made that condition before you started. It is so far proof in your favor that he acted on that understanding during part of the threshing. If he withdrew his watchman after that, then he alone is responsible for the loss of his grain. If you, knowing the risk, put your machine in an unsafe position, he is not liable to you for any damage done the machine. We should like to know if your smoke stack had a spark arrester over it, all the time or any part of it. It seems to us that you both were guilty of considerable imprudence and are each liable for your own share of the consequences. There is one point still open and it is not in your favor. To place an engine within 10 feet of a stack in a dry, windy day was a tempting of providence. Was the farmer a consenting party to this hazardous arrangement? Do you carry a wet blanket in your water trough to be ready for such an emergency?

Getting Work on a Ranch.

Cowboy, McKenzie, Man.: "I should like to know at what time of the year the ranchers of the west are in most want of men. I should like to get a position as cowboy on a horse or cattle ranch, but do not know how to proceed. I am an experienced farm hand, but know nothing of a cowboy's work. Do you think I could find such employment, and what wages should I expect?"

Answer.—Like farmers, the ranchers are more or less in need of help the year round,

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Dr. McLaughlin's men
(the men I have cured)
are shouting this all
over the world. You
can't hear it too often.

"Let every man know it." "I will preach the merits of your wonderful treatment wherever I go." "It has been worth its weight in gold to me, and I will never cease shouting its praise."

Such are the messages of gladness sent to me from patients restored to health and strength by my Electric Belt. They come daily, and nearly always after other treatments had failed.

IT CURES RHEUMATISM,

Lame and Weak Back, Sciatica. "Come-and-Go" Pains, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Wasted Vital Strength, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Lost Energy and all ailments resulting from exposure and excesses in young and middle-aged men.

You are here offered new life, fresh courage and the nerves and vigor which belong to strong men. You can be made free from the effects of past errors, excesses and mistakes by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

It saturates the body with a current of electricity which can be felt yet does not blister or burn as do other Belts which do not have my perfected regulator and special cushion electrodes. If you want a remedy which will cure you it seems wise for you to take the one that has cured others. That's a record as good as any bank can show. I have published thousands of testimonials from cured patients, and I will pay \$1,000 in gold for evidence showing that I have ever used a testimonial which was not true and honest. Any honest man who will secure me can have my Belt and

PAY WHEN CURED.

Men, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the echo of the thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT? Why do you go on from day to day realizing that you are losing your nerve force when you see a cure within your grasp? Reach for it, take it to your heart and feel the life-blood flowing, jumping, dancing through your veins; feel the exhilarating spark of manhood warm your frame, the bright flash come to your eye and the firm grip to your hand—the grip which clasps your fellow-man and tells him that you have found your Mecca—you have regained your manhood.

These Grateful People Appeal to You:

I feel almost a new man and can say that the Belt is wonderful. N. Girard, Strathcona, Alta.

I can thankfully say that I am better by the use of your Belt. John Pope, Iona, Ont.

My back pain is gone, and I have gained in weight since the time I started to use the Belt. Samuel Pinkney, 6 Gordon street, Toronto.

I have been bad for two or three years; troubled with rheumatism in my hands

and shoulders. The Belt has done me more good than all the medicine I ever took. L. DeGroat, Avon, Ont.

Your Belt has cured me. My back is about as strong as ever and my kidneys don't trouble me. Geo. S. Webb, Merchant, Aberdour, Ont.

I am pleased to say that the rheumatism is gone. Miss M. Preston, Alkeld, Ont.

I can do nothing but praise your Belt. I am a different man altogether to what

I was last year. Chas. J. Lewis, Arnprior, Ont.

I have worn your Belt regularly, and I think it is all, if not more, than you claim for it. J. Rickey, 432 Bank street, Ottawa, Ont.

I must say I am gaining every day since beginning the use of your Belt. I have gained in flesh and health. D. B. Floyd, Tamworth, Ont.

I must say that you have a sure cure for neuralgia. Geo. Knox, Thamesford, Ont.

CAUTION. Beware of old style, burning electrode Belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners.

FREE BOOK { My new illustrated book tells about my Belt and how it cures the weakness of men and women. It is worth reading. I will send it closely sealed, free, upon request. } **FREE TEST**
Call, if possible, and I will explain my Belt and what it will do. I will give a free trial treatment to every seeker of proof of what my Belt does. Call or write to-day.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, O. C.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. TO 8.30 P.M.

but you would probably find work more easily in the spring than at other times during the year. The spring calf round-up commences about June 10th, and a pretty full force of men is required by that time at the latest. Then a couple of months later, good men can always get lots of work putting up hay. Ranchers, of course, always prefer to engage men who have had some experience with the rope, but if you are ordinarily handy, and know how to ride a horse, you will soon be able to pick up most of the "tricks of the trade." Many a good cow-puncher has commenced with much less fitness than you with your farm training should now possess. The best way of proceeding of which we know would be to take a ticket to any ranching centre—say Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Okotoks, High River, or Calgary—and then "hustle" for a job. If you have any acquaintance with any reliable party of influence at any of these points you might get him to help you, but the rancher, like the farmer, helps the man who helps himself.

Seed Wheat for Alberta.

C. J. B. W., Red Deer, Alta: "If I remember rightly, you, in a leading article on the complaint of a farmer that he had got foul weed seeds in C. P. R. seed wheat, rather doubted his statement, and implied that the weed seeds were possibly in the ground before planting. As to weed seeds in that supplied last spring, I will not say anything, as I do not think there was much to complain of in that direction; but before sowing I took an ordinary dipper full and spread it out on a newspaper on the table. From this one dipper full I picked out 20 grains of barley and 14 oats. You will say, why did I not put it through the fanning mill? Well, the grain appeared to have been already well cleaned, but I judged that if the wheat was pure Red Fife, then PURE Red Fife must be capable of showing a



CUTTING OATS ON THE RANCH OF H. WARD, WAGHORN, ALTA.

Answer.—We are always sorry to hear of any misfortune attending work of any sort attempted with a view of helping farmers. We believe, with our correspondent, that credit is due the C. P. R. for their endeavors to supply the farmers with good seed grain, and think it probable that they have made all reasonable efforts to secure just as good seed as could possibly be had in large quantities at a price which the farmers would pay without feeling that they had been robbed. We are very glad to hear our correspondent say that he does not think there was much to complain of in the way of weed seeds in the wheat supplied last spring, as the trouble occasioned by mixed

agency tbau is generally supposed, as any farmer will soon learn if he attempts to find out how many farms there are in his own neighborhood from which he could guarantee the grain to be above all possible cause of complaint. The whole matter emphasizes the room there is for enterprising farmers on perfectly clean land to grow seed grain which can always be guaranteed to be absolutely pure. A free freight pass for grain to be purchased where the farmer likes, as our correspondent proposes, will not be entertained by the C. P. R. Such a scheme would result in a vast amount of work in handling small shipments. They can only do such work in car-load lots.

the evil or raise their credit, the knowledge of such a fact should impel them to greater activity and a more systematic application of their efforts. It is generally admitted that the men, who operated their farms or businesses without skill or system and failed, are usually the ones who order a threshing outfit, build great castles in the air and expect to get rich at once, but the end is obvious. Look over the country and you see them with perhaps a \$3,500 outfit hauled to the sunny side of a wood pile or granary, with a tank by the roadside, the pump rusting and the hose lost, and instead of this machine wearing 15 years, it is rusted and rotten in half that time, and it does not require a loan agent to predict the result of such carelessness. I think it were better for Mr. Glennie to preach economy and method to threshermen to increase their credit rather than urging them to join a combine to fleece the farmers. Success is attained by well-directed industry, perseverance and pluck, coupled with hard work, and Mr. Glennie need not expect to achieve it in any other way.

"It is a surprise to many to see the name of James Glennie supporting this combine, for in the campaign of 1896, with Dr. Ruthertford, he will remember, many of his associates were severe in condemnation of all combines, monopolies, etc., the binding twine monopoly, the agricultural implement combine and the coal oil and the sugar combines were denounced as vampires sucking the life out of the farmers. What stand did Mr. Glennie take then? Was he the gentleman who sang 'The Maple Leaf Forever' before delivering that eloquent address at Carberry? The honesty and consistency displayed then is practically demonstrated now when an adventurer from a foreign country is welcomed here to establish a union, the initiation fee of \$17.50 planked down, in order to assist in the work of bleeding the farmers, the very thing which they a short time ago so emphatically denounced. Farmers would like to learn what hardships threshermen suffer that



A HARVESTING SCENE NEAR FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA.

wonderful variety in the kernel. The result was as I expected—not only was the crop plentifully sprinkled with barley and oats, but with a considerable quantity of a bearded variety of wheat. Presuming this bearded variety to be Ladoga, then it is one of the varieties of soft wheats that was especially mentioned in the circular of the Manitoba Grain Buyers' Association as lowering the price they could pay for Alberta wheat. I had myself been growing a small quantity of far purer Red Fife for a few years, till two successive wet seasons entirely ran me out of seed; but I could have got a poor sample from a neighbor, grown from my own seed of previous years, had I not thought to obtain something extra good from the C.P.R. Now, I am not writing this in any captious spirit of complaint. I think every credit is due the C. P. R. for their endeavor to supply farmers with good seed grain. Possibly it has not been much loss this year to be supplied with mixed grain, as a third abnormally wet season has probably ruined the wheat crop; but we don't anticipate that this wet spell will last for ever, and we do think when we get dry seasons again we can grow as good wheat as any part of the country. It is a great pity that the efforts of the C. P. R. to supply pure grain should be neutralized in this way. If they cannot depend on private growers to supply a high class article, why should they not send to all farmers who apply a free freight pass for the number of bushels he may require from one or two of the large and reliable seed houses. I mention the above as the fall wheat came from one of the seedsmen and appeared to be a splendid sample of grain, the only difficulty being that it was supplied in two consignments, and my first lot was up and growing before the second came to hand, and then one of our ruinous spells of wet weather so swamped the ground as to be impossible to sow the second half till too late. I expect many farmers will need seed wheat next spring, and hope for a drier season next year; and if some arrangement could be made with reliable seed houses possibly farmers would be saved the annoyance of sowing four or five varieties of grain together on clean ground."

After the Threshermen.

A Big Plain Farmer, Carberry, Man.: "In your issue of the 5th inst. a communication from James Glennie, defending the Threshermen's Union, requires a few words from the farmer's point of observation, in order to satisfy the public. Mr. Glennie has already stated that 'threshermen have no credit in Manitoba with banks and that loan companies claimed that they did not conduct their business as business men should.' If Mr. Glennie is correct in his statements, it is to be regretted that such a state of affairs exists, but instead of combining to remedy

they require protection. In the commercial affairs of this country the merchant, doctor and blacksmith must trust to the farmer's honesty or ability to pay his debts, but the thresherman takes no chances and is licensed to cart out to market the grain of the richest farmers to satisfy his demands, and the hardship is frequently with the other fellow. I protest against such class legislation, which should be repealed since threshermen have entered a combine.

"Mr. Glennie remarks that 'there is no regulation as to the feeding of men and teams during wet weather. Some farmers refuse to feed either, and many of them go away, and yet the thresher is supposed to be ready to start with a full force the moment the stuff is dry.' Here it is plainly seen that the intention of the union is to compel the farmers to feed the men and teams during wet weather and, of course, Sunday, all free, for the benefit of the thresher. Such an imposition has been too long practised on the Manitoba farmer, but the worm has turned and that farmer is now counted either soft or silly who will allow his wife to roast over a hot stove cooking for a stook gang of at least 18 men and seven teams during hot weather, or over Sunday, and then wash up dishes at night simply to accommodate a gang who delight to bed their horses above the knees in hay and waste about as much grain as they feed, without returning, when leaving, even a complimentary thank you.

"If Mr. Glennie is desirous of regulating this matter he can accomplish it by taking his gang home or arranging for lodging by paying the farmer fifteen cents for each meal for his men and fifty cents per day for each horse, and set an example to threshers, which should long ago have been the practice, and thus save the expense of the adventurer and the combine to help to raise their credit with the banks and loan companies, as he so earnestly desires."



FARM HOME OF J. B. SHANTZ, DIDSBUY, ALTA.

T. H. Hetherington, Newdale, Man., Oct 29, 1901:—"I cannot afford to be without The Nor'-West Farmer."



1901 Yields at Indian Head.

The following summary of yields at the Indian Head Experimental Farm have been forwarded to The Farmer by Angus Mackay, the superintendent of the farm. This has been a phenomenal year in many ways, and therefore we are not surprised at the very large yields which Mr. Mackay reports. The yields of wheat are so large that he is almost afraid to give them, but he need not be, because we understand that quite large areas have given an average of 50 bushels per acre in the Indian Head district this year. His good returns are only another approval by nature of the excellent system he has adopted in handling the land.

WHEAT.

71 varieties, sown May 7th.

Highest Yields.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
1. Mason	104	67—
2. Australian No. 13 ..	109	66—40
3. Huron	108	66—40
4. Countess	103	65—20
5. Goose	114	63—
6. Rideau	107	62—40
Red Fife 34th on list	110	57—
Lowest yield—Byron	103	43—40

BARLEY, SIX-ROWED.

30 varieties, sown May 14th.

Highest Yields.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
1. Odessa	93	68—38
2. Mensury	92	67—4
3. Claude	89	66—12
4. Royal	90	63—16
5. Trooper	89	59—28
6. Petschora	88	59—8
Lowest yield—Excelsior	83	35—

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

22 varieties, sown on May 14th.

Highest Yields.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
1. Standwell	101	67—44
2. Sidney	87	61—32
3. Bolton	92	59—28
4. Kirby	92	59—8
5. Leslie	83	58—36
6. Nepean	91	58—16
Lowest yield—Bonanza	95	72—32

OATS.

63 varieties, sown on May 9th.

Highest Yields.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
1. Abundance	101	147—2
2. Thousand Dollar ..	101	138—28
3. American Beauty ..	102	137—2
4. Improved American	101	135—30
5. Mennonite	102	134—4
6. Lincoln	99	130—20
7. Banner	104	129—14
Lowest yield—Bonanza	95	72—32

PEASE.

57 varieties tested, sown May 15th.

Highest Yields.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.
1. Oddfellow	113	66—
2. Pride	115	60—20
3. German White .. .	107	60—
4. Paragon	118	59—40
5. Daniel O'Rourke ..	107	59—
6. Gregory	113	58—40
Lowest yield—Grass-pea		36—

FODDER CORN.

34 varieties tested, planted May 22, cut September 2.

Highest Yields.	Height in inches.	Tons-lbs. per acre.
1. Early Mastodon .. .	138	26—1724
2. Pride of the North ..	101	26—800
3. Giant Prolific Ensilage	103	25—1480
4. Mammoth Cuban .. .	117	24—388
5. Cloud's Early Yellow ..	107	24—388
6. Salzer's All Gold .. .	127	24—180
Lowest yield—Salzer's Earliest Ripe	12—	1080

MANGELS.

25 varieties tested. First seedling May 22. Pulled Oct. 2.

Highest yields.	Yield per acre.
	Bus. lbs.
1. Prize Mammoth Long Red..	1023—
2. Ward's Long Oval	979—
3. Canadian Giant.. . . .	965—48
4. Sutton's Prize Winner	920—8
5. Lion Yellow Intermediate . .	915—12
6. Half-long Sugar Rosy	913—
Lowest yield in 1st seeding	
—Red Flesbed Tankard ..	360—48

TURNIPS.

29 varieties tested. 1st seedling sown May 21. Pulled October 11.

Highest yields.

1. Monarch	1368—24
2. Perfection Swede .. .	1302—24
3. Webb's New Renown ..	1296—48
4. Selected Purple-top ..	1265—
5. Sutton's Champion .. .	1161—36
6. Shamrock Purple-top ..	1155—
Lowest yield—New Arctic ..	699—36

CARROTS.

20 varieties tested. 1st seeding May 21st. Pulled September 29th.

Highest yields.	Yield per acre.
1. Ontario Champion	429—
2. New White Intermediate ..	426—48
2. Half-long White	422—24
4. Iverson's Champion	420—12
5. White Belgian	413—36
6. Half Long Chantenay .. .	413—36
Lowest yield—Long Orange ..	193—36

SUGAR BEETS.

7 varieties tested. 1st seeding sown May 22. Pulled Oct. 2.

Highest yields.	Yield per acre.
1. Royal Giant	994—24
2. Improved Imperial .. .	924—
3. Red Top Sugar	915—12
4. Danish Red Top Sugar ..	831—36
5. Danish Improved	629—24
6. Wanzleben	556—36
7. Vilmorin's Improved .. .	543—24

POTATOES.

89 varieties tested. Planted May 20, lifted Oct. 3rd.

Highest Yields.	Yield per acre.
1. Carman No. 1	646—24
2. Green Mountain	635—44
3. Maggie Murphy	629—20
4. Carman No. 3	614—24
5. Rural Blush	604—20
6. General Gordon	591—20
Lowest yield—Early Puritan ..	174—56

Note.—The yields given above are of marketable potatoes.

A Visit to the Indian Head Experimental Farm.

A visit to one of our experimental farms is always a pleasure, and a whole bookful of profitable object-lessons to the student of farm economy and the lover of the great family of offspring of old Dame Nature. Of course, the best time for the sight-seer to pay his respects to the "enchanted ground" is during the growing season, when the trial plots of all sorts can be seen side by side and when all the trees and shrubs are dressed in their gayest of garbs. But there are lessons none the less important to be learned in the days "of wailing winds and naked woods," and for this cause it was that a Farmer representative, accepting the invitation of Superintendent A. Mackay, enjoyed a fine October afternoon on the experimental farm at Indian Head.

We found here, as elsewhere, that the bad weather had hindered operations to quite an extent, the fall of snow the last week of September having covered the ground to the depth of fifteen inches.

"This is easily," said Mr. Mackay, "the biggest crop we have ever grown. Of some things we have had as large returns this year as upon any two previous years." And when we commenced to look around we found how true was the statement.

WHEAT.

Some of the plots of wheat had been threshed, and one of these had run as high as 67 bushels per acre, and the lowest had yielded 44 bushels. Good results seemed to have accompanied almost any sort of cultivation, in some cases the grain sown on good stubble land being almost as satisfactory as that upon summer fallow, the latter giving rather too heavy a growth of straw. The heaviest yield from any variety on the uniform plots for test of varieties was obtained from Mason, a hybrid originated at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and threshing 67 bushels. Huron, another Ottawa hybrid, gave 66 bus. 40 lbs.; Goose, 63 bus., and Stanley, still another Ottawa hybrid, 61 bus. 40 lbs. A new selected wheat from Australia produced 66 bus. 40 lbs., and the highest of a number of Minnesota hybrids reached 60 bushels. Mr. Mackay is confident that no other wheat has as yet been found that can be recommended for general planting in this country as being better than the Red Fyfe. A number of oth-

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Salt.

ers are earlier, but they are inferior in other respects. Perhaps the most promising are the Stanley and the Preston, a couple of varieties which ripen about four days ahead of the Fyfe and show a better straw than most of the other sorts; but, they are lighter croppers than the old standby. Of course, our readers are all aware of the work being done all over the country in the competition under the superintendence of Professor Robertson, in the way of having boys and girls select large heads of grain with the hope of thus developing improved strains. A test along this line



"GOOD MORNING, HAVE YOU SEEN ALBERTA OATS?"

On the Farm of C. S. True, North Sturgeon Settlement, Edmonton, Alta.

was made here this year, but the results seem rather disappointing. A trial plot sowed with wheat from picked heads gave only 59 bus. 40 lbs., while a 67-bushel yield was secured from seed well selected with the sieve, and 59 bushels per acre was grown from the smaller grains screened out of this sample of seed.

BARLEY.

The highest yield of barley secured was 68 bushels from a plot of Odessa, the next highest score being made by Standwell, a new hybrid, which gave 67 bus. 44 lbs. Mensury came next with 67 bus. 4 lbs., and Sidney showed 61 bus. 32 lbs. Mr. Mackay likes the Mensury and the Odessa about the best of

any of the sorts, the former generally standing up a little better in the field than the latter.

OATS.

Threshing of the test plots of different varieties of oats was going on during the time of our stay at Indian Head. These oats were sown on summer fallow, and the yields were running almost unprecedentedly high. From the Abundance a yield of 147 bushels to the acre was threshed. The Improved American gave 135 bushels, and a number of others would run 130 or over. A field of eleven acres of Banner on summer fallow would yield, the superintendent thought, nearly 120 bushels per acre. A test in rotation of crops showed a piece of Banner sown after wheat to yield over 98 bushels. The Banner seems yet to be an oat of outstanding merit, and has to its credit the most evenly balanced record of any of the oats.

PEAS.

In peas the greatest yield, 66 bushels, was secured from the Oddfellow, with Pride going 60 bus. 20 lbs. The results from different pease seem to vary from year to year, and no sort appears to

show qualities so distinctly superior to all others to set it aside as being positively the best. Mr. Mackay has found peas to generally do fairly well, but they are rather difficult to handle in this country at harvest time on account of the way in which the strong winds sometimes blow the bunches about.

The number of varieties of wheat on test this year was 71; six-rowed barley, 30; two-rowed barley, 22; oats, 63; peas, 57.

GRASSES, ROOTS AND CORN.

Grasses were an excellent crop, one piece of Western Rye giving a yield of four and a quarter tons to the acre; and the Brome averaging about three and a half tons.

Roots are all wonderfully heavy crops. One variety of Swede, the Monarch, showed a yield of 1,368 bushels per acre. Twenty-nine different sorts of Swede turnips were on test. Of the soft turnips, Webb's New Renown shows up rather the best, being a very heavy cropper, but of course, like all other soft turnips, it is only fit for fall use.

The highest yield of mangels was made by the Prize Mammoth Long Red, going 1,023 bushels. This is a very good mangel. The lowest yielding mangel gave 360 bushels.

Potatoes have gone as high as 646 bus. 24 lbs., very few giving less than 300 bushels. For a good reliable sort the Beauty of Hebron is pretty hard to beat.

The highest yield in sugar beets was made by Dickinson's Royal Giant, which showed 994 bus. 24 lbs.; the lowest yielding sort gave 543 bus. 24 lbs. The Danish Improved is perhaps the best sugar beet for general planting.

Field corn was a very heavy crop, many of the stalks standing twelve feet, and one sort yielding as high as 26 tons, 1,724 lbs. per acre.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

The trees and shrubs have their charms and their lessons, and anyone who could ramble for half an hour beneath "the maze of purple branches bare" without feeling an ambition to have some trees of his own must be a soulless sort of a creature.

The most abundant tree is the ash-leaved maple, and here one has a good chance to see it in, perhaps, its most abiding use, namely, for hedging as a windbreak. This tree naturally branches from the bottom of the stem, and if clipped during the earlier part of the growing season, makes a thickly-growing windbreak. Mr. Mackay has come to the conclusion, too, that one good row of maples, planted, say, two feet apart in the row, is as good for all practical shelter purposes as a whole block of trees.

The elm, ash, Russian poplar of several species, cottonwood, willow, birch, spruce and one or two of the pines seem all to do well, although of the coniferous trees there is not (owing to the difficulty of obtaining them in the district, and of their shyness in the way of being raised from seed) so large a number as could be desired.

The Russian poplars hold their leaves well in the fall and seem a most useful tree. The cottonwood has so far done much better here than in some parts of Manitoba, where it has been severely attacked by rust.

In shrubs the caragana probably heads the list for general usefulness. The Ginnala, or Asiatic, maple is one of the prettiest from an ornamental standpoint. A very prettily trimmed hedge of the native snowberry in front of the superintendent's house shows what may be done with some of our native prairie shrubs.

In the way of climbers the Virginia creeper is very satisfactory, although it loses its leaves rather early in the fall. The clematis (c. ligustici-folia and c. flammula) are both very good, well-leaved and green late into the season, but as the stems are annual they must needs grow afresh from the ground each year, thus never covering the extent of surface possible by using the Virginia creeper.

APPLES AND PLUMS.

One very interesting part of the work is that devoted to experimentation with fruits. Those of our readers who have been following up the testing of the larger fruits will know that all the sorts of apples and plums under general cultivation in Eastern Canada have failed at Indian Head, and that the Siberian crab and the Manitoba native plum have been adopted as a foundation from which to work upwards. Quite a number of good sized trees of the Siberian crabs (both pyrus baccata and pyrus prunifolia) were seen heavily loaded with fruit. The trees have been raised from seed, and the fruits show the usual amount of variation amongst all the forms of apples produced in this way. Some of the crabs were about an inch in diameter, and from that they were graduated downward. The larger ones are very fine for preserves, and the smaller fruits make excellent jelly. For this purpose alone these trees are well worth any farmer's trouble in planting, and as they have never killed back at all, they can be depended upon as being perfectly reliable so far as hardiness is concerned. Some of the crabs were still on the trees uninjured by the frost, and we had the pleasure of eating Assiniboia-raised crabs right off the trees. But the best part of the story is that the hybrid seedlings—produced at Ottawa by crossing the Siberian crab with Eastern and Russian apples—are making a splendid showing and have now passed one winter without injury from frost. These varieties have been fruited at Ottawa, and bear good-sized apples of satisfactory quality. There is no feasible reason to doubt that these apples will fill the bill for a satisfactory, hardy western-grown apple, and farmers cannot make much of a mistake in securing seedlings of the Siberian crab so as to have hardy trees ready for grafting with the new sorts a few years from now.

In plums almost equally satisfactory experiments are being made. A lot of the Manitoba native plums are grown, some of the trees this year being so heavily loaded with fruit as to almost be broken down. Many of these plums are themselves of very good quality, but rather better fruit was secured from some hybrid varieties produced in Iowa by crossing the wild plum with improved sorts. Although these froze back a little when first introduced at Indian Head, they have withstood the past two winters all right. The earliest of these, to be of a promising nature, is the Aitkin, a plum which ripens about a week earlier than the native, and is of good quality. A finer fruit, however, is the Weaver, but as this is about a week later than the native plum it is much more apt to be caught with the fall frosts.

Storage Charges at Port Arthur

J. G. King, proprietor of the cleaning elevator at Port Arthur, has given notice that after November 1st the storage charges on smutty wheat, when ordered to be stored uncleaned, and on condemned bin-burned wheat, will be one cent for the first fifteen days and one-half cent for each succeeding fifteen days or part thereof. Until further notice, the elevator and storage charges on no grade tough wheat will be the same as on straight wheat.

Bluestone Harmless to the Germ

In consideration of a discussion amongst farmers as to whether bluestone affected the germinating qualities of wheat if treated one spring and not sown until next year, the Indian Head experimental farm has made a test of the matter. In the spring of 1900 some seed was bluestoned and kept for a year, together with untreated samples of the same grain. The results this year have shown as good germinating quality and as large yield from the treated as the untreated seed.

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NEW WINTER CATALOGUE is now ready for circulation,

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A Fanning Mill Factory for Indian Head.

A joint stock company has been formed at Indian Head for the manufacture of the Perfection fanning mill. Capital to the extent of \$10,000 has been subscribed, and a charter is being obtained. Patent rights for Assiniboia and Saskatchewan have been secured. The machines will be made for the company by the firm of A. M. Fraser & Co., and a new two-storey factory 50x102 feet, exclusive of paint rooms, lumber sheds, etc., is in course of erection. The latest appliances will be installed, and as the manufacturing company already has in its planing mill part of the machinery and staff necessary, it is expected that many of the mills can be put up in the winter months, thus making the cost of manufacture less than under ordinary circumstances. This is the first factory of this sort to be established in the Territories, and there should be a good scope for business for the new enterprise. It is expected to have the machines on the market about the beginning of next March.

Farming in the Olds District.

H. L. Briggs, Eastslope Rancho, Olds, Alta., writing to an exchange, says:—"At Eastslope, fall wheat has again proved a success by ripening a splendid crop about August 15. Brome grass and timothy have been good every year, but this year they have been better than usual. White clover has made two excellent crops. Alsike and alfalfa came through the winter in good shape. In our experiments with oats, White Pol and came out on top again. For early best yielders and stiffest straw, White Wonder came next and Banner third. Among the barley I have decided to bank on Success, a beardless variety, which yields well and is about as early as any. It does not yield as well nor does it make as much straw as some of the whiskered sorts, but I much prefer it to handle, and the straw is much more nutritious. Spring wheat was not a good crop this year, and I have decided to sow no more, but will put in winter wheat instead. Flax and millet did not mature their seed this season. Buckwheat came on and ripened a good crop of splendid grain. This is the first time I have tried buckwheat. Potatoes are not as good as last year, and are starting out at 35c. per bushel; last year they were 20c. at digging time. In the garden nearly every thing was good, but late."

A representative of The Farmer has visited this farm and says it is one of the cleanest in the west.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. have had another recognition of the quality of their products. By special order from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York the company forwarded to the Ophir at Halifax 200 bags of their patent flour and rolled oatmeal for use in the royal household. The Duchess of Cornwall went through the mill at Winnipeg and was delighted with the perfection and cleanliness of the mill and its products.

Alberta Oats for South Africa.

Professor Robertson passed through Winnipeg on October 28th on his way to Edmonton with a view to purchasing a large quantity of oats for shipment to South Africa. Heavy shipments of eastern hay are being regularly made to the same destination, and Professor Robertson hopes to assist the western oat growers to sell to advantage, provided the dealers will help him to ship expeditiously and handle the stuff at a moderate profit. Freight from Canadian ports is now very moderate, and that in itself will be a great help to profitable business.

Since the above was written Professor Robertson has contracted for about half a million bushels.

Hon. Thomas Greenway, when in the city recently on his way to see the Pan-American exposition, said he had harvested 30,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley. His wheat averaged 30 bushels per acre.

The Rapid City Reporter continues to give details of the excellent yields got by many farmers in that district. John Shanks had 46½ bushels to the acre. Others had from 30 to 40 bushels over large areas.

Among the awards at the Pan-American show at Buffalo we are glad to see that Jas. Argue, M.P.P., Elgin, Man., has had a gold medal for wheat. G. E. Atkinson, Portage la Prairie, had honorable mention for his collection of stuffed birds and animals.

Adam Kaiser, Wetaskiwin, marketed over 9,500 bushels of No. 1 grade oats and over 1,000 bushels of the highest grade wheat, and received the highest price for both cereals. The wheat yielded over 40 bushels to the acre and the oats over 75 bushels to the acre.

The good roads train started by the Eastern Good Roads Association of Ontario has been doing excellent work. A piece of road, three-quarters of a mile long, has just been finished outside the village of Alexandria. The successful road that has been made is a revelation to supporters of the old statute labor system, for the road is over an old swamp and was one of the worst pieces of road in Eastern Ontario. The total cost to the township was \$710, and the people have a road now all the year round, while before it was almost impassable during certain seasons.

An object lesson on fall wheat planting can be had at the farm of Mr. Dean, a few miles from town. Last fall Mr. Dean planted a field of wheat. In February the snow went off, leaving the green stalks well above the ground. Thinking that the crop would come to nothing owing to the cold weather, he turned his stock in on it. Afterwards he plowed it under and planted oats in the field. Notwithstanding the hard usage the wheat had got it persisted in coming up, and last week there were bunches of it all over the field with the heads plump and heavy. Anyone who says that fall wheat cannot be grown successfully in this district should interview Mr. Dean. Had he let the crop grow he would have had the yield now in his barns.—Edmonton Post.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Trade has continued active since last report was made. The great trouble facing many of the jobbing houses in Winnipeg is getting their winter supplies in. Great difficulty seems to exist in obtaining cars enough to ship the goods west. No doubt the demand for grain cars has seriously curtailed the number of cars at the disposal of ordinary freight. Then, too, the rapid growth of this country has been too much for the capacity of the plant of many of the Canadian implement firms and they have not been able to supply the orders sent in for their goods.

The Fairchild Co. report a difficulty in getting cars in the east to forward their orders for sleighs and winter goods.

One hundred and fifty-six mowers are said to have been sold in Edmonton and Strathcona during the past season.

Work has been commenced on a new building for the Deering Harvester Co., at Chicago, Ill. The new building will be four stories high, 118 x 377 feet in dimensions, and cost about \$100,000.

The increase in the business of the Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Co., of Newton, Ia., is such that additional facilities were needed, accordingly land was purchased adjoining their present main building and a new building, 60 x 120 ft., and three stories high, is being erected.

On the inside of the front cover of our issue of Oct. 5th appears the advertisement of The Canadian Moline Plow Co., in which we make them say of their Rotary Dutchman Disc Plow, "Single, Double and TWO Furrow." It should have read, "Single, Double and THREE Furrow."

R. McKenzie, manager for the McLaughlin Carriage Co., Winnipeg, went south last week on a business trip. He will visit Springfield, Ohio, and then go on to Oshawa, Ont., where the factory of the McLaughlin Carriage Co. is located. He will also visit Markham, Ont., where the Speight Wagon Co.'s factory is located, whose goods Mr. McKenzie handles in Winnipeg.

R. C. Thomas, Calgary, Alta., introduced the Jones mower chain gear into the Calgary district the past season and for light draft and good cutting qualities on tough uplands with old bottom, it has proved hard to beat. He is now putting in a stock of Jones mowers, rakes and binders, made by the Plano Manufacturing Co., and the Canadian Moline line of agricultural implements and Tudhope carriages, for the new year.

Frank Frost, head of the agricultural implement industry at Smith's Falls, Ont., in a recent interview, shows what enterprising Canadian manufacturers can do when they produce a good article. He said: "We sent over 1,000 harvesters to Germany this year, and they have given great satisfaction. We can send 3,000 next year if we can supply the demand. We sold three mowers to Cecil Rhodes for his own farms in South Africa last month."

"Manitoba is all right," says F. L. Mitchell, of the Mitchell & Lewis Co., Racine, Wis. "In that short sentence you have the gist of my impressions of that country. I am sorry not to have had the time to see more of it, but the little that I did see, on my recent visit, was a revelation. I was particularly pleased with Winnipeg, and from all indications believe it is bound to grow and become an immense jobbing centre. The people have life, and that is the essential thing for a growing community."

Jos. Maw, the well-known Winnipeg implement dealer, proposes to erect a commodious track warehouse, 110 x 66 ft., to handle his extensive implement business. He has just left for the south on a business trip connected with the Maw-Hancock disc plow. He expects to visit Chicago, Springfield, Alton, Columbus and other manufacturing centres and wind up with the Pan-American. It is reported that he has placed an order for 1,000 of the disc plows and while away will make arrangements about their manufacture as well as visiting Ottawa to see about his Canadian patents.

We understand the Noxon Co., Ltd., of Ingersoll, Ont., have completed arrangements whereby they can materially increase the manufacture of their well-known line of farm implements. The present management have purchased more than four-fifths of the entire subscribed capital of the company. This will give financial strength, and with increased manufacturing facilities, will tend to establish the firm in the road to permanent success. The new blacksmith shop, recently built to replace the one destroyed by

fire, is larger than the old one, and is being fitted up in the most complete way with the best modern and up-to-date machinery. Orders are being booked for next season and prospects generally are quite bright for the new firm.

Howard Campbell, president, and S. S. Stratton, Jr., secretary, of Gaar, Scott Threshing Machinery Co., of Richmond, Ind., U.S.A., and T. A. Whitworth, Northwestern manager, of Fargo, N.D., visited their local representative here, John R. Norris, last week, and express themselves as pleased with the splendid business their company has done in Manitoba and the N.W.T. the past season. These gentlemen are very much delighted with Winnipeg and the surrounding country and they did not expect to see such an up-to-date and business-like city in the west as Winnipeg. They left Sunday by the N.P. for the south, pleased with their trip to the Canadian Northwest.

M. Schishy, sec.-treas. of the J. I. Case Implement Co., Minneapolis, Minn., paid Winnipeg a visit recently, and says of his trip:—"I did not go outside of Winnipeg, on my recent trip to your province, and on the trip over the line to Winnipeg, I was unable to see the country for the grain stacks. Judging from the tales I heard about big crops in your province, which tales seem to be borne out by the immense number of grain stacks dotting the country along the railroad, it would seem that your country is justified in anticipating highly prosperous times, and I sincerely do hope that you may in no way be disappointed in your present glorious anticipations."

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. are preparing to build a brick and stone addition, 150 x 200 ft., and five stories high, to their twine plant in Chicago. The cost of this addition will be \$175,000, and it is expected that the building will be finished at an early date so that machinery can be installed in time to take part in the production of next year's product. The new building will be equipped in the same complete way as the rest of their twine mill, which at present occupies two buildings, each five stories high and covering 200 x 350 ft. of ground. The new addition shows their twine product has been well received throughout the country.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., of Racine, Wis., are building a new boiler shop on property recently purchased by them for that purpose. The new building will be of brick and tile, one story, 150 x 275 feet. The capacity of the shop will be about 3,000 boilers a year. It will be equipped with the most modern machinery used in the construction of boilers, and the power will be electric motors. A travelling crane with a capacity of fifteen tons and operating the entire length of the building will be one of the principal improvements. Other modern appliances will be hydraulic riveters, and the use of compressed air tools wherever possible. When breaking ground for the new building they used one of their traction engines to draw an immense breaking plow.

W. E. Massey, son of the late H. A. Massey, founder of the Massey Manufacturing Co., who succeeded his father as president of the Massey Harris Co., died at Toronto on Oct. 28th of typhoid fever. Previous to 1884 the gentleman now deceased had devoted himself to the study of literature and mechanical engineering, and when his elder brother died he took up his position and had a good deal to do with the amalgamation of the Massey and Harris implement businesses, which took place in 1891. Since then, in addition to travelling round the world establishing agencies for the sale of the implements for which his company are so well known, Mr. Massey has had a share in several other Canadian manufacturing concerns. He was president of the Verity Plow Co. and a director of the Sawyer Massey Co., of Hamilton, and the Bain Wagon Co., of Woodstock. He was a front rank man in business circles and a zealous Methodist. He was also president of the Toronto Dairy Co., a new company organized to supply the city with pure milk. He was greatly interested in agriculture and as a relaxation from too close application to business purchased and equipped Dentonia farm, just a few miles outside of Toronto. Here he gathered the finest herd of Jersey cattle in Canada and some of his cows are making good records in the model dairy at the Pan-American Exposition. It was through his influence that the Guelph Agricultural College got \$40,000 from his father's property for a new library. He was interested in starting the judging competitions for farmers' sons at Toronto exhibition and had been spared there is no doubt that he would have done much to advance the status of agricultural education.

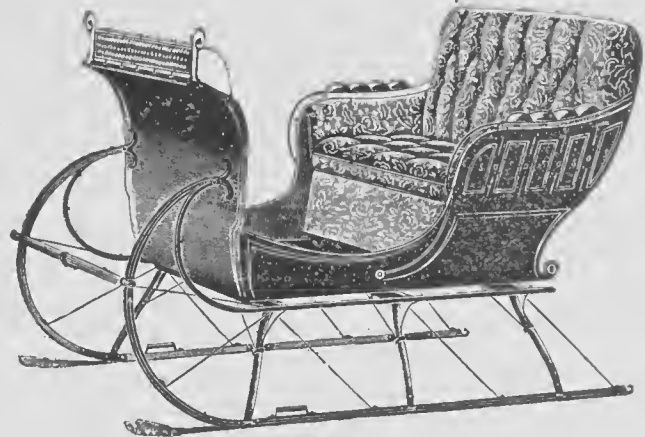
John Hiscock, Baldur, Man., Oct. 29, 1901:—"I beg to enclose my renewal subscription, together with a new name, for The Nor-West Farmer."

Howard Good, Plumas, Man., Oct. 26, 1901:—"The Nor-West Farmer is the best paper I take. I find much good advice in it. It is a paper every farmer should take."

"The Nor-West Farmer, in my estimation, is entitled to the I X L (I excel) of any farm paper that has come before my notice either in Canada, America or England, and justly deserves a place in every farmer's home in the community."—John H. Beeley, Lacombe, Alta.

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Proven by Test.

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Columbus, O., Sept. 11, 1900

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine Wis.

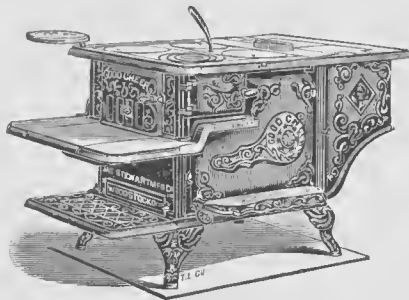
Gentlemen:—Photograph taken of one of your wagons with load that weighed 9,500 lbs. This load was weighed by H. W. Boyer and delivered to St. Vincent Orphan Asylum by teamster Aug. Biegler.

Yours truly,

(Signed) F. B. WEISZ.

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WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.



Trees Suitable for Western Planting.

There is an unmistakable increase in the interest being taken throughout the Territories in the matter of tree growing. During the past few months a number of orders have been given to dealers for trees for fall planting, and others may be expected to be yet ordered for setting out next spring. Many of the sorts bought have been those which are likely to succeed, but there have also been a few trees ordered which will not be worth the planting.

Information as to the sorts of trees most likely to succeed in Alberta and

species of the poplar family. Northern Alberta is very much more wooded and a greater variety of trees are to be obtained.

Amongst the trees being set out, probably the most common is the ash-leaved maple. This tree is to be found on the Saskatchewan at Medicine Hat, but we have not noticed it occurring naturally at any point in Alberta, although it has been reported to be growing along one or two points on the Battle river. This tree has been planted more or less all over Alberta and Western Assiniboia, and wherever given any reasonable amount of care seems to do well. Two of the disadvantages with it is that it splits very easily and that it loses its leaves very early in the fall. On the other hand, it has the advantages of being easily grown from seed and of being perfectly hardy. It is valuable as a tree to provide a windbreak, but better and longer lived trees should be introduced later to take its place.

Of the poplar family the most common is the white aspen poplar. Its uni-

bright leaves. The distribution of the cottonwood is confined to the South Saskatchewan and its tributaries. At Medicine Hat we have found large cottonwood trees growing naturally along the river, and of all the trees in the C. P. R. garden at that point it is one of the most useful and beautiful. So far we have not heard of any effort being made to place this native tree upon the market, although we do not think there is any doubt that it would be one of great value for general planting throughout the whole of the Territories, and more likely to be satisfactory than the varieties from Dakota. We should like to see some public effort made to have a number of these propagated and distributed amongst persons in different localities under varying conditions.

The Russian poplars have not as yet been much planted west of Moose Jaw, but, although not natives, they seem to be varieties to be highly recommended. They leaf out early in the spring and keep their foliage well on into the fall. They are also graceful and very fast growers, some of the trees we have seen lately in the C. P. R. garden at Moose Jaw having made the phenomenal growth of ten feet in length and over an inch in thickness during the present season. Of course, this was a year of unusual growth in that locality, but these trees may easily be grown to twenty-five feet in about eight years. Probably the best varieties for western cultivation are the Petrofsky and the Wabstii. The Petrofsky is rather the prettier tree, and has larger and brighter leaves, but the Wabstii stands more pruning and is perhaps a trifle hardier. For general planting these trees are very hard to beat, and we look for a large increase in the number to be found in Alberta in the near future.

Another tree which cannot be too highly recommended is the native spruce. It is a large and very useful tree, and for permanent setting probably is the best of them all, as it possesses an all-year beauty not to be obtained amongst any of the deciduous varieties. This is the tree which is so liberally distributed along the foothills in the south and which grows so well along the Red Deer, the Battle and the North Saskatchewan rivers in Northern Alberta. It has not so far been so much transplanted in the Territories as it has been in Manitoba, but P. B. Cleland, of Midnapore, and Wm. Pearce, of Calgary, have each been able to show what may be done in the way of getting it to grow in the more open parts of the country. We have also seen it making splendid progress in the village of Gleichen under natural conditions probably about as unfavorable as can be found anywhere. At the same time we know of a very large number of failures to get the spruce to grow after transplanting. In selecting young trees of this species those only which are growing by themselves should be taken, and the very greatest amount of care must be exercised to keep the roots from exposure while being moved, as scarcely any other tree is so easily killed in lifting as is the spruce.

One or two species of the birch occur more or less throughout Alberta, but although a beautiful tree for ornamental purposes when properly protected, the birch does not seem to be a tree for general planting.

The elm also seems to have been a shy grower in some parts of Southern Alberta, although we have seen it doing fairly well in the parts farther north. With proper care it should give good satisfaction.

This is not at all a complete list of the best trees, but these are all of well-known merit and their cultivation by the people in the Territories is to be strongly recommended. After a good setting of some such reliable trees as the above has been made, more tender imported varieties may be tested if desired, but not before.

One very strong tendency which we have noticed in Alberta as well as elsewhere is to try to transplant trees which are too large. A tree about a foot high is of the best size for transplanting, and will in nine cases out of ten be larger in

three or four years than one set out at three times the size. Another point which most Manitoba tree growers have learned by experience, and to which those setting out trees in parts farther west cannot possibly give too much importance is the necessity of surface cultivation after planting. Particularly is this needed in the barer and drier parts of Assiniboia and Southern Alberta. We have seen trees in Calgary which were cultivated for the past year and made almost as much growth as during four or five previous years while growing in sod.

The Farmer has under its eye a number of men all over the west who are doing good work in testing the adaptabilities of different trees to various parts of the country, and we shall give notes from their experience as we deem of greatest value.

"The Nor'-West Farmer is too valuable to be wasted. Please send me one of your Binders for enclosed 30 cents."—Ed. Henderson, Whitmouth, Man.



A NATURAL GROVE,
From a Photo taken near Strathcona, Alta.

Western Assiniboia is particularly of value on account of the fact that no experimental work except that of a purely private nature has ever been carried on in that part of the country. We have taken note so far as possible of any private enterprise along this line in the western part of the Territories, and shall continue to do so.

One of the first considerations in connection with tree planting in any country is a study of the trees which have been supplied by nature. In some places there seem to exist natural nurseries, and often amongst the native trees there can be found those equal in value to the varieties which have to be introduced. What sorts of trees are found throughout the western part of the Territories, and what are succeeding after being set out? In Western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta almost all of the country is entirely bare, yet throughout it all we find along the water-courses different

versal distribution has led to some people setting it out, and quite a number of this poplar may be seen growing on some of the lots in Calgary, but we do not think Nature ever intended this tree to be used in this way. Very often it does not thrive when removed from the bluff, being very liable to remain stunted, to become filled with dead branches and to acquire disease when taken away from the friendly shelter of its fellows. A more handsome tree and one in every way more suitable for transplanting is the Balm of Gilead, or balsam poplar. This tree, when cared for, grows to a good size, is very easily transplanted, and is liked by many on account of the healthful odor of its buds. It also is procurable along any water course. Closely allied to it is the native cottonwood, and these two varieties are often confounded, although the cottonwood may easily be distinguished by its flattened leaf stem and the shortness of its

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These have been compounded with the very greatest care and form the very best men's medicine known. They cure general debility, weakness and sexual losses, giving to the exhausted system new nerve force and manly powers. Six boxes for \$2.50, or

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The Tree Nursery at Indian Head.

Part of the work of propagating trees for distribution by the Forestry Branch of the Department of Agriculture is in charge of George Lang, of Indian Head, and is carried on on the experimental farm. Mr. Lang is a thoroughly well-versed, practical tree-grower, and it was with pleasure that a Farmer representative took advantage of his invitation to look over the nursery work being done at this point.

On account of the rush last winter of getting forestry work into shape throughout the country, preparations for this season's work upon the land were somewhat delayed, and some of the spring's work was not done as early as it should have been. However, a good start has been made.

The sorts of trees propagated this year have been the ash-leaved maple, elm, willow, Russian poplar and ash, as well as the shrub caragana.

Of the maple about fifty or sixty thousand seedlings will be ready for distribution next spring. Some of these are grown from seed procured in Wisconsin, and, although of exactly the same variety as are the maples of our own country, Mr. Lang thinks these trees are a little stronger growers, although not quite so hardy for the first year or two as those secured from native grown seed. In connection with raising the maple seedlings he finds that the young tree will withstand almost all sorts of trying conditions after it has made one or two weeks' growth, but that just at the sea-



WHEAT AND THREE-YEAR-OLD MAPLE SEEDLINGS AT "GATESGARTH."

but as this rarely comes up the first year, the ground is bare as yet.

About four or five thousand of the caragani arborescens have been started, and will be suitable for distribution next spring to those wishing shrubbery.

Where are the Trees Coming From?

We are informed that applications for about three-quarters of a million of trees have been sent from different parts of Western Canada to the Forestry Branch of the Department of Agriculture. This indicates a widespread interest amongst the farmers in the matter of tree planting, and one which those having the mat-

who regularly supply the trade in nursery stock.

The advantages of forestation in a country such as we have are absolutely certain to appeal to farming communities in which any advancement in tree planting has been made. We predict that if the present encouragements by the Dominion Government to tree growing be continued during years to come, that as the farmers become more fully aware of the advantages which are being offered, the demands for stock will multiply at a rate requiring that very decided steps be taken for the raising of young trees for setting out during the next few years. We think the demand is guaranteed. How about the supply? We trust that those in charge are making arrangements to meet the demands.

report of the Department of Agriculture for the United States. Mr. Willing informs us that the little fellow is very hard to kill, one specimen which he beheaded showing signs of life at the end of 48 hours. In a letter to one of The Farmer's staff, Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, writes: "This is a very common insect in the West, and frequently does harm to the box elder (or ash-leaved maple) as well as to the ash and some other trees. The fact that the bugs are now found thicker in one place than elsewhere is owing to a very marked habit they have of migrating in large numbers from the trees in autumn looking for suitable places in which to pass the winter, which they do in the perfect state. At this time they are more often observed by the general public than at other times of the year, because they frequently cluster on the sides of houses or enter them, and also because they are then less active than usual. Advantage may be taken of this habit to kill them in large numbers when thus clustered together. For this purpose drenching the clusters with hot water or spraying them with coal oil and water has been practiced."

The experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head have in 12 years distributed eight tons of tree seeds and 560,000 young trees.

D. Hyssop, superintendent of C. P. R. gardens, states that of 700 Russian poplars transplanted this year into the new garden at Virden there was not one which failed to grow.



"GATESGARTH," THE HOME OF G. AND B. SPRING-RICE, PENSE, ASSA.

son when the leaves first appear above ground the young plant is so tender that a dust storm will cut off and kill a large proportion of them.

About seventy or eighty thousand elm seedlings have been grown, but very few, if any, of these will be sent out next spring. In propagating the young elms, Mr. Lang found that the little trees would stand a good deal of heat and cold and dry weather, but that they were not able to make much headway when exposed to the sweep of the wind. In fact, we noticed that the trees which were well sheltered are about three or four times as strong as those in the exposed parts of the plat. These young elms will be fine trees a year from now, although we think that any farmer who secures some of the best of this year's growing (should any be sent out next spring) will have a tree which has every chance of doing as well as if left a year longer in the nursery. The man receiving them, however, might not think so.

The willows are of the acuteifolia species, and have all been grown from cuttings. Practically not a cutting of this tree failed to grow, and about six or seven thousand are ready to go out next spring. This tree is naturally of spreading habit, somewhat after the fashion of the native maple, but like that tree, it may be run up on a stem.

The Russian poplars set out last spring were practically a complete failure, the cuttings failing to strike root, so none of this tree will be ready for distribution from this point next spring.

A good deal of ash seed was planted,

ter in charge will do well to deal with most carefully.

Free distribution of any sort attracts a few people who have not enough continuity to guarantee their caring for a gift after receiving it, but it is only fair to assume that in this case the greater part of the applicants are men who propose to give proper attention to the trees.

One of the questions which now presents itself is that of the supplying of the stock. Any failure which the government may make in the way of not being prepared to meet the demands which it has encouraged will not only affect disastrously its work along this line in the future, but will also have the additional effect of inconveniencing honest men who wish to set out trees and of interfering with the business of those

Invasion of Box Elder Bug.

At Moose Jaw this year a rather serious invasion of the box elder bug was experienced. The C.P.R. gardens were overrun with the insects, and they were also numerous on trees outside the town. They were more or less prevalent at Regina and points eastward, although not noticed in Alberta. This bug is a little over half an inch long, rather narrow, and has a dark back marked by a V-shaped stripe of red; the abdomen also is of a reddish color. It is to be seen about the trees more or less during the season, and may be found late in the fall upon the leaves under the trees. It was mentioned in the report for 1900 of the North-West Entomological Society, and note of it has also been made in the

May do for Living Fence Posts.

In the spring of 1900 a Mr. Francis, of Indian Head, Assa., was bringing a carload of effects from the Ottawa valley, and in his car amongst other things he had a few pieces of willow poles cut to cordwood lengths. Messrs. A. Mackay and George Lang thought they saw possibilities in those cordwood sticks for making an experiment, so they each secured a few and drove one end of each stick into the ground like so many fence posts. Not one of them has failed to grow and the new branches from them are now six or seven feet long, wintering a year ago without freezing. It may be a little early for prediction, but there seems a fairly strong possibility that poles from this willow will furnish permanent fence posts. A good deal more has yet to be learned about this tree's habits in the West, but we shall try to keep our eye on it.

At Qu'Appelle the editor of the Progress recently showed one of our staff a squash which weighed 86½ lbs. and had a circumference of 5 feet 7½ inches. The monster was grown by Wm. Pinder, of Edgeley, and was given only ordinary treatment.

We have learned that the cause of destruction of the maple seeds of Assiniboia and the western part of Manitoba has been an attack by a form of fungus. No good seeds can be gathered this year throughout a large part of the country indicated.



GLIMPSE OF GARDEN AT "GATESGARTH."



HOME OF THOS. EDWORTHY, BOW BANK RANCH, CALGARY, ALTA.

Wealth Both Above and Below Ground.

On this page we present photos of the residence and one of the stone quarries of Thos. Edworthy, about four miles west of Calgary, in the valley of the Bow river. The broad, rounded valley, with its sweeping, winding river, is at this point very beautiful. Mr. Edworthy has 368 acres at this ranch, the greater portion of which is underlaid with sandstone. He writes: "I am supplying the greater part of building stone being used in Calgary, besides supplying numerous points east, west, north and south of here. Most of the principal blocks in Calgary are built from stone from my quarries, namely, the Victoria block, Norman block, P. Burns' handsome residence, and numerous others; also the new Hull block in course of erection; also trimmings for the C. P. R. depot and Molson's bank, Vancouver, B. C."

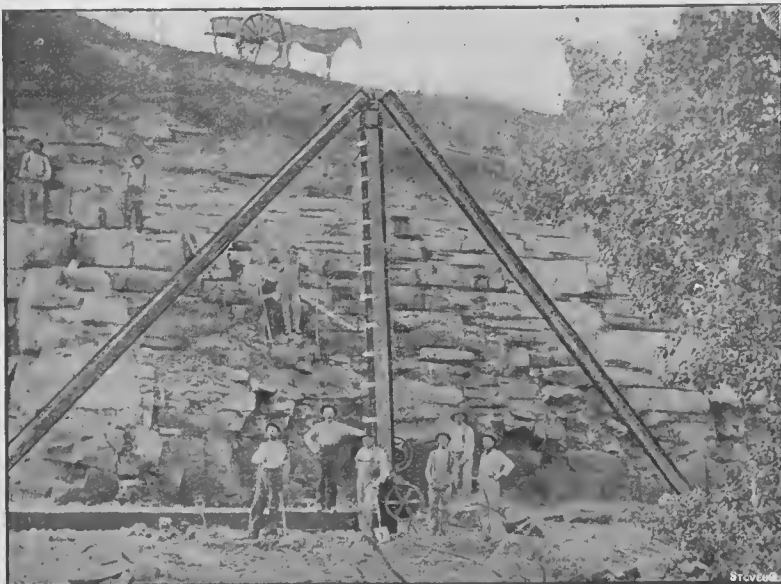
"I am interested in mixed farming and cattle raising, and have about 100 head of cattle and 16 head of horses. My breeding stock are kept enclosed in a pasture during breeding season, bulls being kept in same pasture, thus ensuring a much larger calf crop than would result were they running on the range. I weaned the greater part of my calves September 1st, thus giving the cows a chance to pick up for the winter. The calves I am pasturing on Brome and the cows are moved to a distant pasture."

"I have been a subscriber to The Nor-West Farmer since 1886, and I consider it a necessity in our home and worth many times its cost. In fact, it is the farmers' and ranchers' friend."

Large Grain Warehouse.

The new grain elevator built by the Great Northern railway at Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, is one of the largest ever built. It is 367 ft. 4 ins. long, 124 ft. 4 ins. wide, and 251 ft. 6 ins. high, with a storage capacity of 3,100,000 bushels. It can receive 500 to 600 cars per day, each averaging 800 bushels of wheat, and can deliver 300,

000 bushels per day into ships' holds, through 16 spouts. It can also grade, scalp, and clean 12,200 bushels per hour. The elevator takes the grain from the cars, cleans it and stores it until it is to be shipped into the lake steamers or barges. There are two unloading tracks, each capable of holding a train of nine cars, the trains being handled by wire cables and electric winding engines. The trains stand over concrete hoppers or funnels, 34 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, across both tracks. Being so long there is no necessity to closely adjust the trains in position. The cars are unloaded by 18 automatic shovels, worked by rope gear. Into the hopper enter the ends of india-rubber belts fitted with small buckets, each belt running to the top of one of the nine towers, from which the grain is delivered to the storage bins. These bins are 85 ft. high, with conical bottoms having discharge gates and spouts. There are 607 of these bins, all rectangular, of 2,000 to 12,200 bushels capacity, built up of 17 courses of 5 ft. plates, 5-16 in. to 3-16 in. thick. In plans the bins range from 16½ ft. by 13½ ft. to 6½ ft. by 4½ ft. Each side is stiffened by a vertical zed bar in the middle, with a tie-bar across at every row of plates. The grain received in the towers is delivered as required upon two india-rubber belts running the whole length of the building, and from which—by special devices—it is delivered to any of the bins. These belts are 40 ins. wide, and will transfer 32,000 bushels per hour when running at 1,000 ft. per minute. The power plant includes two compound engines and two alternating-current generators, as well as lighting machines. There are 42 motors, aggregating 2,107½ h. p., as follows: One of 100 h. p. for the train-hauling cable; 18 of 75 h. p. each for the receiving and shipping leg or spouts; eight of 50 h. p. for the cleaners, shovels, and fans; two of 25 h. p. for the conveyors; one of 20 h. p. for the transfer table; 10 of 15 h. p. for the cleaner legs and the passenger lift; and one of 7½ h. p. for a conveyor. The building is enclosed in a corrugated iron sheathing, 6 inches from the bins.



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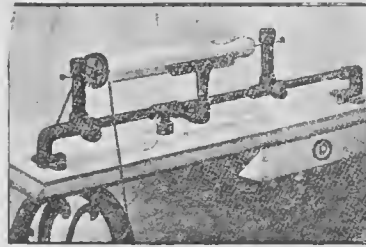
STOTT & JURY, - Bowmanville, Ont.

A Simple Home-Made Lathe.

In a recent issue of the Scientific American a very simple plan is given of a way for a boy to make a lathe. It is built upon an old sewing machine stand. Though of very light piping and intended as a boy's plaything, it is capable of doing good work. The following is the account of it:

The boy of a mechanical turn of mind who finds that a lathe is a necessary part of his small shop equipment, and that he has not the necessary funds to buy one of the many foot-power machines advertised, need not be discouraged. It is easy enough to make a lathe which will meet all his simple requirements.

The bed of such a lathe consists of a piece of 3-inch pipe to each end of which a straight L is screwed. On each L an elbow is screwed, having flanges pierced to receive screws whereby the base may be secured to the table of a sewing machine. The poppets can be made of a four-way ½-inch T, slipped over the 3-inch pipe and fastened thereto by a piece of 3-inch pipe about ½-inch long inserted through one of the holes of the T. A



½-inch plug screwed upon this arm of the T will force the 3-inch pipe tightly against the bed-pipe and hold the poppet rigidly in place. In the remaining arm of each T a piece of ½-inch pipe is screwed. Through the upper end of one of these ½-inch pipes a hole is drilled, parallel with the bed. The hole receives a wire nail (the point of which has been rounded off with a file) serving as the arbor of a pulley which is belted to the driving-wheel of the sewing machine. A wire nail is similarly journaled in the ½-inch pipe of the other poppet. Between the two nails the object to be turned is held. To impart rotation to the work a nail is partly driven into the work between two spokes of the pulley.

The tool-rest consists of two parts, 3-inch piping being used. One part is carried on the bed-pipe, and is screwed to the second part. A piece of band iron is riveted to the top of the second part and serves as a tool-rest.

The Materials Used in "The D. & L." Emulsion are the finest the market affords regardless of expense. Taken in cases of wasting diseases, loss of weight, or loss of appetite, with great benefit. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

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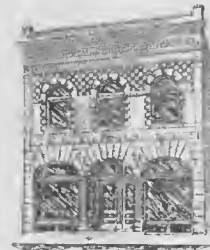
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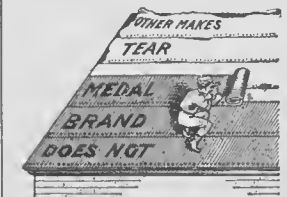
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A Klondyker.

By Basil C. d'Easum, Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta.

Gilbert Hatton was born under an unlucky star; he himself said so, and there is no reason to dispute the fact, through there were unfeeling people who stated that Gilbert's misfortunes were his own fault and that if he had been possessed of a little energy and had shown any desire to succeed all would have been well with him. The two things necessary to success in these days are "backing" and backbone. If a man has powerful friends, wire-pullers, sitting in the seats of the mighty with bulging pockets—then he may hope to secure "a soft thing" and go through life wearing a starched shirt and smoking decent cigars.

If a man has pluck, and some of the copy-book virtues strongly indured with cheek, he may elbow his way to the front by his own unaided efforts. But if he has neither friendly backing nor backbone of his own and yet is looking for a soft thing—then he may save himself further search by first feeling his own head.

Now, Gilbert had about as much backbone as a dead jelly-fish.

And, unfortunately for him, he was a member of a very gentlemanly family. He had a family tree; he had ancestors; the Church, the Services or the Bar were the only recognized openings for the men; the women were expected to marry well or not at all.

The Hattons were a decaying family, for families, like nations, rise and fall. For many years, by hidden yet almost superhuman exertions the Hattons had managed to remain above the floods of this democratic age which were slowly and surely overwhelming them.

Tradesmen, nowadays, are coarse and brutal people who prefer cash to the honor of serving a gentleman. The countryfolk, too, are changing. Formerly, when the Hattons "set a good example to the lower orders" by going to church their march thither was a sort of royal progress, the men in smock frocks humbly pulling at their foretops by way of salutation, the women and lassies abasing themselves in the dust with jerky bobblings and curseys.

But now the men wear shiny-black coats, sit on the fences, smoke cigarettes and guffaw inanely, and the women wear far smarter clothes than the poor Misses Hatton can afford to buy. For now every man is theoretically as good as his neighbor, and privately considers himself to be much better.

There was enough money in the Hatton family to bring Gilbert up as a gentleman; that is to say, he was sent to an expensive school where he learned, in the most approved style, how to run up a bill and have things charged to him.

By the time he got into the Upper Fifth he had a neat little hook in which were to be seen the names of several racehorses and cabalistic signs representing half-crowns won or lost to other juvenile sportsmen. He did not appear to have brains enough to win his way into the universities or services, and as it was somewhat expensive to have him loafing round the paternal home, it was arranged that he should enter the office of a firm of stockbrokers in the city. Stockbrokers' clerks are somewhat superior animals to the ordinary run of clerks; they set the fashion for the city in the matter of drinks, dress and sport. A stockbroker's clerk would probably feel less annoyed at a reflection upon his morals than if you were to say he was a poor sportsman.

Into this congenial atmosphere came Gilbert Hatton, and in about a year's time he was hopelessly in debt, caused by what he termed "seeing life." His father came to the rescue and Gilbert was pulled out of the mire, cleaned and set upon his feet. Before many moons had passed away he was again in trouble worse than before. This time that fascinating thing, "Money-lent-to-gentlemen-upon-note-of-hand-simply," had got hold of him. There was a family council and Gilbert joined the noble army of martyrs who are annually exiled for the benefit of their friends.

He was shipped out to Canada. He went on board ship with twenty-five shillings in his pocket, a leather trunk packed with weird, useless garments, and his head packed with equally weird and fanciful ideas about life in the Northwest. Bottled beer on board ship costs sixpence a bottle, and twenty-five shillings will not go very far when you are learning the game of poker, especially if you happen to be born under an unlucky star.

Gilbert's ticket was taken to Coalville, in Alberta, an alleged mining town. When a western town is lively, it is very lively; when it is quiet, it is not sleeping, but dead. Coalville was dead.

Now, Gilbert had rather a pretty knack (with the help of a gradus) at making Greek and Latin verses, he could name the winners of the principal racing events for many years past, his taste in neckties was good and he could handle a fair cue at billiards. But in this dead western town there

If you are a lover of good tea, buy a package of 50¢ Blue Ribbon (it has a green label) and you will have a treat.

seemed to be no opening for his talents, so he shovelled coal in the railroad yards for \$1.50 a day. And thus he began to really see life; for life is real and earnest when you have to earn your bread by the sweat of your brow and the blistering of your hands.

For the next two years his experiences were varied and interesting. Events move with kaleidoscopic rapidity in the Northwest; from one place to another, from one kind of work to another Gilbert drifted, trying his hand at railroading in its many branches, hook-keeping in some little town, helping some farmer, working as a cowboy on the round up—real cowboy's work, not like the toy cowboys whom one sees sitting about in the hotels at Calgary.

At last, in the town of Anaconda, in Montana, he seemed to have found an abiding place. Here he had obtained the position of assistant hookkeeper in the copper smelter. His wages were good, and his luck seemed to have turned, for he had persuaded a certain Miss Jenny Lang to cast in her lot with him. The young couple had a cosy little home and all seemed to be going well with them.

Then came the news of the gold finds in the Klondike; the newspapers were filled with sensational accounts of the fortunes to be picked up in that north land. A wave of lunacy spread over the country. It is ancient history now to tell how men, old and young, rich and beggars, strong and feeble, blindly rushed towards unknown dangers and hardships. Gilbert Hatton read the papers; he caught the fever; he became restless; he dreamed dreams; other men had made vast fortunes—why not he? Why not he? Why should he not go and see for himself?

The little wife did not like the idea at all; she loved her young husband with his tales of aristocratic splendor in England; she was content with her little home and she did not want to let her Gilbert go, even though he should bring back all the treasures of Alaska.

But the gold fever is irresistible. It must run its course and burn itself out. So the little wife went to stay with her parents; the cosy little house on Marcus Daly avenue was sold, and Gilbert, with some fellow-lunatics from Anaconda, turned his face towards the North.

By railroad the party came to Bridgetown, in Alberta, Canada. Bridgetown was the "jumping-off" place. Here the would-be goldseekers had to take to the trail; here many of them bought their outfits, pack-horses, boats and carts. It was a delightful time for the storekeepers of Bridgetown, and many of them waxed fat and haughty.

The average Klondyker was "dead easy" to bamboozle; the mere fact that he was a Klondyker at all proved that much; for, throughout the length and breadth of the Northwest the word "Klondyker" is synonymous with fool. So it is not surprising that tons of worthless stuff were carried for many weary miles by many an innocent tenderfoot. One party bought 200 lbs. of alleged pepper. This pepper was to be used in the concoction of warm drinks for the purpose of conciliating the Indians in the Far North. Judge of the delirious joy of the poor Klondyker who had packed this stuff some hundreds of miles when he found it to be nothing more or less than very ordinary brick-dust!

The Anaconda party, being made up of clerks and men unused to the experiences of the trail, of course burdened themselves with many useless articles, not the least so being rifles and revolvers. Gilbert Hatton paraded the board sidewalks of Bridgetown with a broad, leather belt with revolver and sheath knife; he also carried a repeating rifle over his shoulder. He imagined that he was making an impression upon the natives. But the natives were becoming used to the eccentricities of the vagrant Klondyker.

From Bridgetown the party journeyed by wagon trail to the Athabasca river. Here they put their outfits on boats and floated down the stream. Sounds easy, does it not? But wait until you come to the rapids where the river hurls itself down through a bewildering tangle of angry rocks. Many a man has thought of his mother when he came to his first rapids.

The rivers of the north, during the last two years, have been fed upon the outfits of Klondyke pilgrims. Then there are the "portages" where the canoes and baggage have to be taken from the water and carried over rocks and through swamps. Heart-breaking toil this, and very productive of quarrels among the different members of the party, for it is only human nature for a man not to be anxious to carry the heaviest loads. And Gilbert Hatton found that the "muskegs" of the north were peculiar and abominable. Mud, water and clinging weeds varied by clinging weeds, water and mud; miles of this, days of this. And, all the time, the pestilential mosquito in swarming millions covered his face, neck and hands

King Edward and Queen Alexandra

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Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York

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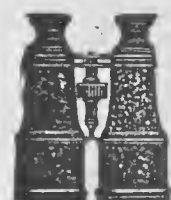
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with blood. At night, when he lay down, stiff, wet and aching in every bone and listened to the maddening chant of the vicious mosquito, then indeed his thoughts went back to the little house in Anaconda and he cursed himself for the fool that he was.

At last the party reached Great Slave Lake; two had turned back, utterly disheartened at the difficulties of the journey. Winter was coming on, and Gilbert Hatton and those who were with him decided to stay at the lake until spring came. Then they built a hut and made ready for the coming of the cold. It came. The thermometer dropped to forty, fifty and even sixty degrees below zero. Gilbert found that if he touched iron with his bare hands the metal would burn them as though it had been red hot. He found out what it meant to freeze his nose and ears, and he found out what it felt like when, after snow had been rubbed upon them, those parts of his body began to thaw out. His chief article of diet was frozen fish, but he found that he had acquired a voracious appetite for greasy foods. He listened to the all-night howlings of the half-starved dogs belonging to the various dog trains, while the whole sky was quivering with the rose-tinted streamers of the northern lights; "Nimihituwok" the Indians call it, which means "dead braves who dance."

About the middle of the winter there came a rumor that some men at another part of Great Slave Lake had found signs of gold. Then arose a wild scramble to secure dog trains, carioles, or horses and sleighs for the purpose of crossing the ice on the lake and going to this reported gold field.

Gilbert was as eager as the others; now was his chance to make a fortune for the little wife. He got a horse and a clumsy, hox-like sleigh and started out on the lake. And then his evil star began to work against him, for a snowstorm fell and covered the tracks of those who had gone before; his horse was bewildered and at last came to a standstill. Gilbert knew that he was off the trail, for the ice was rough and hummocky. And it was cruelly cold. There was nothing to be done but drive blindly on through the



TAKEN IN ALBERTA.

Western Canadian way of teaching a young lady to ride.

waste of snow around him. Then the night came on, and the poor fellow began to realize that he was lost and that he would never take back a fortune to the little wife, for before many hours had passed he would be frozen stiff.

And a merciful God struck him with madness.

Next day, some travellers saw a dark object on the ice not far from the regular trail. They went there and found a man sitting in a sleigh hitched to a dead horse that had frozen to death. The man was Gilbert Hatton, and the light of madness was in his eyes.

"Hullo, boys! See the horse! He's frozen stiff; I'm tougher than the horse! Talking about horses, do you know I've got a sure tip for the Derby? Let's have a little dinner at Romano's and go to the Alhambra to-night. Oh, Jenny, wait a minute." And he habbled on, mixing together scenes of his schooldays, of his London life, of his wanderings in the west. Both his feet were frozen, and mortification quickly set in. His friends decided that it would be best to send him to Fort Gardinel, where there was a detachment of the Northwest Mounted Police and a surgeon.

So, in charge of a constable of the N.W. M.P. and an Indian, poor Gilbert was borne on his journey.

On Christmas day, in the old home in England, the Hattons were at dinner. Mr. Hatton had just risen, wine-glass in hand, to propose the toast, "To absent friends!"

"I wonder what Gilbert is doing to-day," said one of the girls.

At that moment, in a log shack on the banks of the Athabasca river, Gilbert was dying. The Indian and the policeman stood beside him as he lay on the mud floor of the cheerless hovel. A few moments before the end came his reason seemed to return to him and he muttered, "Jenny, poor Jenny—I ought never to have come out here." Then he died.

Said the Indian, "The white man has gone to the Big Sand Hills."

"Yes, it's 'lights out' for him, sure enough," replied the policeman.

And they took some rough boards, nailed them together and made a clumsy-looking box. In this Gilbert Hatton was placed,

wrapped in his blankets. Then the policeman and the Indian went on their way to Fort Gardinel, taking the box with them, and it was heavy pulling for the four dogs in the dog train. On the way thither they met another dog train and some men going north.

"What have you got in the box?" said one of the men.

The policeman answered, "Only another crazy Klondyker!"

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

Our young friends have not sent in so many letters as usual, this is a busy season. We think it a mistake in our educational authorities to have introduced the upright system of writing. It is a cramped and artificial style of penmanship. Some day we hope to be able to give a sample of the good old fashioned style, that is much more natural and useful for practical correspondence.

We are as busy here as any harvest man can be and therefore refrain from trying to fix which are the best in the original collection of 40 or 50 letters sent in within the time limit.

A Real Farm Boy.—Does His Share.

Altamont, Sep. 26, 1901.

Dear Editor,—I am a farmer's son and live a mile and a half from Altamont. We have a half section on one place but bought another place without buildings on it last year we did a lot of hard work on it Breaking and scrubbing. This year There was a heavy crop but was spoiled with rust. I can harrow and Disc I never ploughed any yet put intend to We did not hire any help yet but one man for to pitch in the field and my brother and I built the loads and an elder brother pitched them of. We have some potatoes dug my father and brothers and I are digging them. We have a fair crop of potatoes and onions but the onions did not come in earlier and they are not very large. Hoping you will send a prize, big or little, it will be a prize.

Yours Truly,

Age 13.

Howard Snowden.

Another Working Girl.—She Writes Very Well Too.

Leduc P.O., Alta., Sept. 28th, 1901.

Dear Sir,—I saw in The Nor'-West Farmer that you would like to hear from some boys and girls on the farms so I thought I would write. I live with my grandma, grandpa and Uncle George. I go to school sometimes and sometimes I stay at home and help grandma. I am eleven years old. I set the table, wash the dishes, sweep the floors, make the beds, peel potatoes, pluck chickens, and on Saturdays I black the stove and scrub the floor and sometimes I iron the clothes. I milk a cow every night and morning. I have a hen of my own. Last spring I planted Radish, carrots, Parsnips, Peas, Beets, and other seeds. When we were planting the potatoes Uncle George made the holes and I dropped the potatoes and Uncle George covered them. In the fall sometimes I help to dig the potatoes and I always pick them up. I think I will close now.

Yours truly,

Bessie Robinson.

A Moosomin Boy Who Likes the Farm.

Moosomin, Oct. 2, 1901.

To the Editor of the Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—I have been reading the boys' letters in your valuable paper, and came to the conclusion I would write you, thinking I might possibly win the prize for best letter. I am not a farmer's son. I live in town, but have been on the farm with friends or mine. While there I rode about watching the farmer cutting his hay. The next farm I was on I did not ride about. I watched the hired man ploughing summer fallow. I helped to draw his wheat to town. Also helped to plough. I killed his potatoes, pulled weeds, picked berries, fed the chickens, and gathered the eggs. At the end of my vacation returned home, and went to school again. But did not pass. I enjoy farm life and prefer it to town life. I may be a farmer some day. I go to school and I am in the Third Reader. I am fifteen years old. I am saving up my money and have a bank account of sixty dollars and ninety cents. which brings me three per cent. interest. I helped to put in the garden this year. I am busy taking out our potatoes. We had a holiday on Friday being the day the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York passed through town on their way to Regina. Hoping my letter is not too long I will close.

Yours truly,

Carlos Smithers.

Chilled to the Bone? A teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water sweetened will do you ten times more good than rum or whiskey. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

MICA FELTING

Feb. 26th, 1901.

To W. G. Fonseca: I have had my new office covered with the "All-Wool Mica Roofing," and used considerable of it on other buildings. I believe it to be a substantial and reliable material, which neither heat nor cold affects. I can safely recommend it. (Sgd.) D. E. SPRAGUE.

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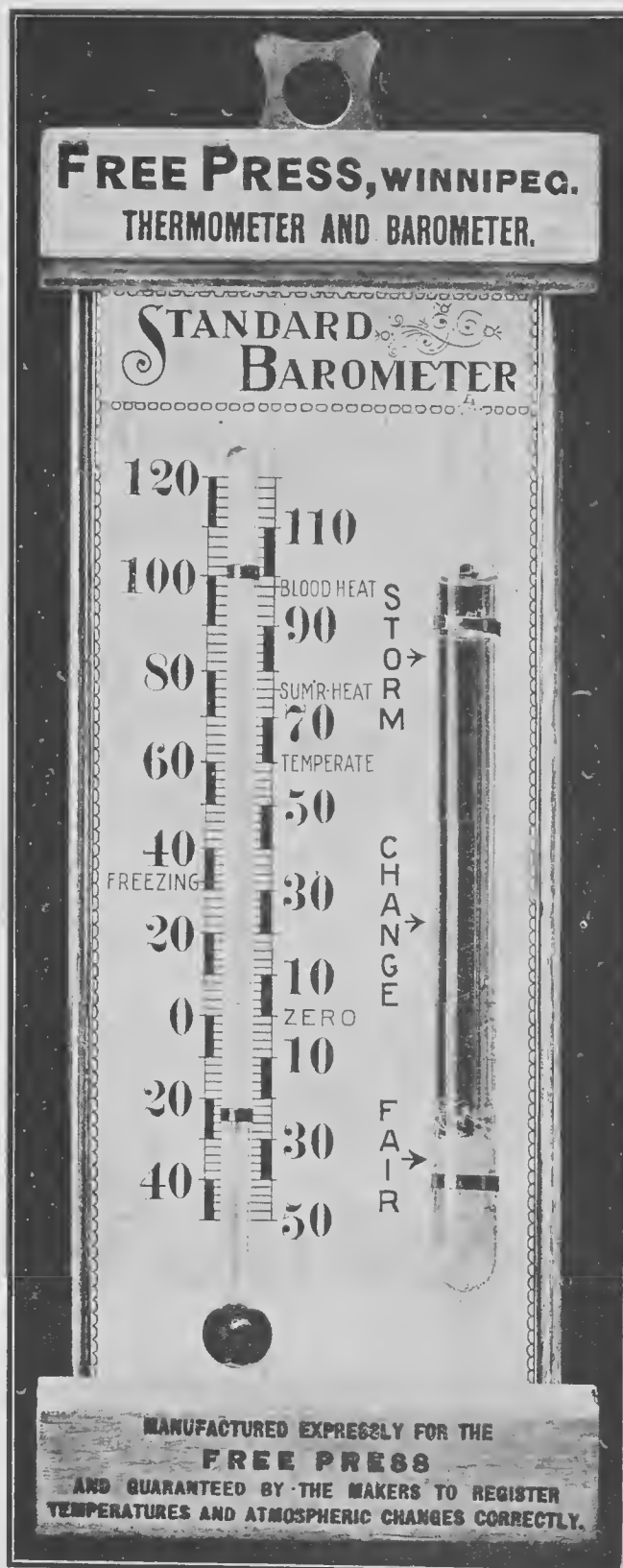
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Send \$1.00 to FREE PRESS, Winnipeg, and receive WEEKLY FREE PRESS for one year and above instrument. New subscribers will be given balance of the year free.

Have You Seen George?

Our last advertisement in this magazine seems to have been the occasion of some considerable comment. One man told us that seemingly success had turned our heads and that in consequence we were becoming egotistical. "Do you know Maber?" indeed—its a wonder to me you didn't say "Have you seen George?" We have certainly been successful but we don't believe it has turned our heads. What is meant by "Have you seen George" we are not quite certain, but we do know that the name was borne by a noted leader in the United States celebrated for his veracity. We would like to be equally as celebrated. We want you to believe us when we say that our prices represent better value than you can obtain elsewhere. We don't want you to believe us without reason, however, we will tell you the reason—its because our expenses are less than those of other houses. We do an exclusive mail order business, keep no books, employ no salesmen, entail no losses and have no high rents to pay for elaborate show rooms. These are some of the reasons why we can and do undersell all competi-tion. Favor us with a trial order. If you are not satisfied you can have your money back immediately.

Stylish Millinery.

We sell Millinery that has more style to it—at a given price—than you can obtain from any other house in Canada. Just examine the illustrations below. When ordering, please state exactly the shade you wish and WHICH ONES YOU DESIRE SHOULD PREDOMINATE.

Style No. 1—Felt Hat, trimmed with velvet & corded silk and fancy feather, ribbon and ornament on side bandeau. Price, \$2.50 each.



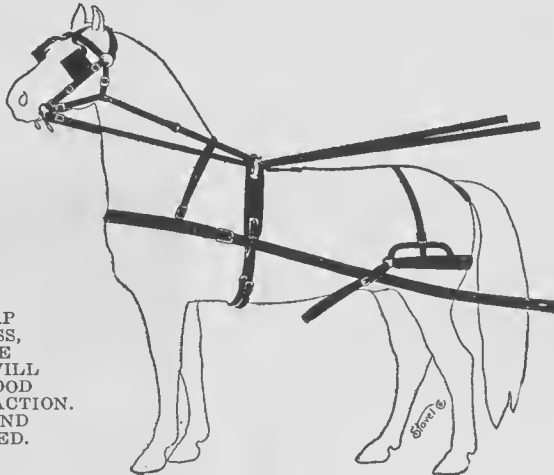
Style No. 2 — Felt Hat, trimmed with combination collar of ribbon and velvet, fancy feather, side bandeau of ribbon. Price, \$2.75 each.

Style No. 3 — Felt Hat, trimmed with velvet and Persian silk, caught at one side with ornament, fancy feather; velvet on side bandeau. Price, \$2.75. each.



Style No. 4 — Felt Hat, trimmed with velvet and contrasting shade of ribbon, fancy feather, ribbon and ornament on side bandeau. Price, \$3.50 each.

SINGLE BUGGY HARNESS.



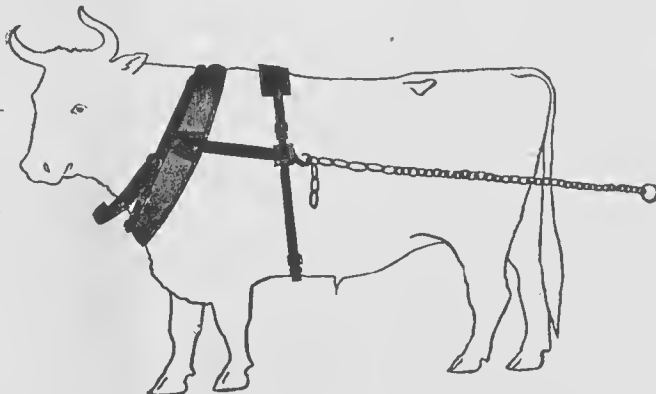
This is one of the best bargains in Har-ness ever offered. It is all hand stitched, and is put to-gether with the very greatest care. Other firms sell it at \$18.00, but we, by means of our profit-saving system, can offer it to our customers for \$13.68. Send us in your order at once.

A CHEAP HARNESS, BUT ONE THAT WILL GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION. ALL HAND STITCHED.

BRIDLE, $\frac{3}{4}$ cheek, box loop, patent leather square blinds, flat winker bows, flat over check.
LINES, $\frac{3}{4}$ in., all black, loop at bit.
BREAST COLLAR, folded, with layer, box loops, $1\frac{1}{2}$ trace buckles, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. neck straps with safe.
TRACES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., double and stitched.
SADDLE, 3 in. iron jockey, leather flaps, double and stitched, fancy housings.
SHAFT TUGS, 1 in., double and stitched.
BREECHING, folded with layer, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. hip strap, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. side strap, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. turn back, round crupper.
MADE also with collar and hames. Hames iron, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., tugs $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. with box loops.
BELLY BANDS, flat.
COLLAR, black kip back, russet kip face.
MADE in X.C. trimming only.

\$13.68

OX TEAM HARNESS.

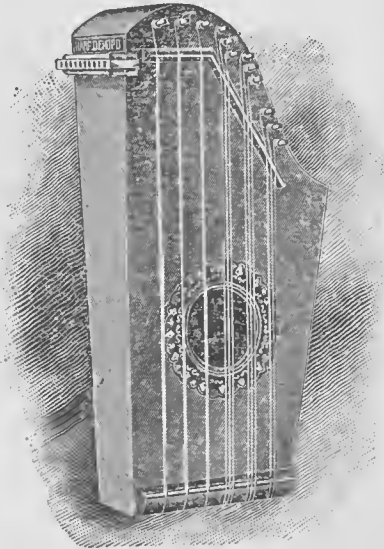


This Harness is made in the strongest possible manner, and will, undoubtedly, prove satis-factory to anyone in want of such. A set for a single ox we can supply for \$5.00.

COLLARS, all leather.
HAMES, wood, iron bound staple;
TUGS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., with hook.
TRACE CHAINS, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
BACK BANDS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., flat strap, with 2 in. safe.
NECK STRAP, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., with 2 in. safe.

\$9.90

For Mouth Organ Players.



We know by the great number of Mouth Organs and Harmonicas we have sold in Western Canada that this must be a highly popular instrument, and we therefore feel confident that the new invention which we are bringing before our musical friends will be highly appreciated by them.

THE HARP-O-CHORD

Is the simplest, most effective and easiest to play of all musical instruments—it is a regular mouth organ with zither accompaniment combined.

The tone of the Harp enters directly into the body of the instrument and emanates at the sound hole with wonderful volume and vibratory effect twice as loud as both man-dolin and guitar.

One person can furnish music for parties, dances, stage entertainments, etc., and for the serenade it has no equal with its beau-tiful tone and wonderful carrying power.

A WHOLE BAND IN ONE INSTRUMENT and any one can learn to play it. The Harp-o-Chord is the easiest to learn upon of all instruments, no knowledge of music is re-quired.

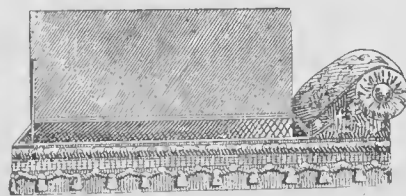
Any mouth-organ player can play the Harp-o-Chord on sight, and any one can easily learn to play the mouth-organ.

To play, one simply plays the tune or air upon the mouth-organ and the accompaniment on the strings. When the chords are played upon the strings and the tune upon the harp, the voluminous tone of the combination sur-prises all. The tone of the harp is not only greatly increased in volume, but displays a richness and mellowness before unknown.

The combination instrument is even easier to learn than the mouth-organ alone, for when learning to play the latter, in order to pro-duce an accompaniment to the air, one must learn to tongue the harp; when playing the harp in the Harp-o-Chord no movement of the tongue is required, the simple air being blown on the harp while the accompaniment is picked on the strings, which is easier and much more effective, and by omitting to tongue the harp much less wind is required. Thus the combination is more easily learned and requires less effort to play than the mouth-harp alone, which is considered the most simple of all musical instruments. The slot in which the harp is inserted permits the use of different sized harps, which are held firmly in position by means of a simple clamping device. The Harp-o-Chord is not a toy, but an elegantly finished high-class in-strument, sold at a price within the reach of all. Its dimensions are 17 inches long by 8 inches wide, weight, 40 ounces. It is sub-stantially constructed, elegantly finished and decorated, strung with copper-spun and sil-ver-steel strings, blue steel tuning pins, pol-ished. Each instrument fitted with a high grade Harmonica, and enclosed in a neat pasteboard case, with tuning key, and the simple but complete instructions for playing.

Price, \$4.50.

A High Class Turkish Box Lounge for \$15.95



Box Lounge Open.

with nice vallance of same material as covering, just as you prefer. This high-class Turkish Box Lounge is made by hand throughout, ensuring a strength of workmanship such as is not possible with ma-chine made lounges. Send us in your order at once. \$15.95.



Box Lounge Closed.

This high-class Turkish Box Lounge

The F. O. MABER CO., Limited, WINNIPEG.

**WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE
MAIL ORDER HOUSE.**

Farm Life in Manitoba.

By Miss Katie Chudleigh, Bird's Hill,
Manitoba (Age 14 Years.)

"Do you feel quite warm now, Guy?"
"Yes, thank you, Auntie."
"Then, Muriel, if you will please set the tea-pot on the table, we will have tea."

Muriel did as she was told, and the five occupants of the room were soon chatting merrily over the tea-table. While they are thus employed I will tell you who they are. The lady and gentleman at either end of the table are Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, who own the house and farm. One side of the table is occupied by Charles and Muriel Hammond, their only son and daughter; the other by Guy Middleton, their nephew, who has come to spend a year with them, to regain his health. He lives in a city about fifty miles away, and has had a long drive of about sixteen miles on a cold evening in early winter. He is the only son of Mrs. Hammond's brother; he was never very strong, and too much studying has reduced him to such a state that nothing but a year of hardy country life will give him back his health. It was in this state that he came to the little village of Bates on a cold evening in early winter.

After tea Charlie and his father went out to do the milking. Mrs. Hammond got the separator ready, and Muriel washed the tea things. Very soon the milk began to come in, and Guy's offer to turn the separator was accepted. It was not as easy as he thought it would be, but he turned it bravely till every drop of milk from sixteen cows had been put through. When the separator was ready for morning they adjourned to the other room, where Charlie and Guy played chess till bed time.

The next morning Guy awoke and dressed, as he thought, very early, but when he got down stairs he found it was half-past nine. When he had eaten his breakfast he offered to churn for his aunt, but when he tried he found his arm very sore from having turned the separator the night before. He did the chores about the house that day, as both his uncle and cousin were out in the woods. That evening Guy took his first lesson in milking, and in a month's time was almost as good a milker as Charlie.

One day Guy thought he would like to go to the bush with his uncle for a trip. The next morning he got up about half-past three and about four they started. It seemed very strange to Guy to start out at that hour in the morning while the stars were still shining. When the sun rose the day was clear and cold, and he thought he had never seen anything so pretty as the sun shining upon the hoar frost, which lay about an inch thick on the trees. They soon entered a pine forest, and here it was still prettier; the sun shone brightly and the snow glistened like diamonds. The frost lay very thickly on top of the dark green pine trees, and it looked almost like a fairy palace.

They soon stopped, and after an hour's hard work had their load ready. After eating their lunch they started for home. Guy had taken his rifle, for he had practiced target-shooting in the city, and just as they were half way home he saw a wolf a little to one side of the road. Raising his rifle, he shot at it; the wolf rolled over, but the horses, which were a little wild, and had been startled by the shot, plunged forward. Guy was thrown from the load, but not hurt. He ran towards the wolf and found it was dead. He managed to drag it after him, till he caught up to his uncle, who was waiting for him a quarter of a mile up the road. They reached home safely and greatly surprised Mrs. Hammond and Charlie by the story of how the wolf was killed. Mr. Hammond had the skin tanned, and Guy gave it to his mother for a Christmas present.

The winter passed away pleasantly, and when the spring came Guy was much stronger. About the middle of April the spring work began. Guy



"PAPA, SUPPER IS READY."



"BLAME YOU, BOY."

ON A NORTH STURGEON FARM, ALBERTA.

knew how to drive horses and was soon able to plow and harrow. Mr. Hammond's farm was large and there was plenty of this work to be done, and as Charlie expressed it he could "throw himself."

Arbor Day was kept at the farm by planting trees about the house and grounds. They planted about fifty altogether; some for ornament and some for use. When seeding was finished, they put in the garden seeds and worked at summer fallow, and they also brushed and broke a great deal of scrub land.

Soon haying began, and then Guy enjoyed himself very much; but he and Charlie did not confine themselves to this altogether, for wild fruit was plentiful, and they spent a great many days with Muriel picking strawberries, saskatoons and cherries. They would start away about nine, with a good lunch, and return at six with pails and baskets laden with berries. Guy grew brown and strong and plans were being made for him to return home, but he insisted on staying a year.

As harvest drew close they had to give up their days picking berries, and, instead, spent them stooking grain, sometimes from seven in the morning till eight at night. About the end of September they finished stacking and a week or two later the threshing machine came. This was something new to Guy, and he was very much interested, as he was fond of machinery. The mill stayed four or five days, and when it went away they had nothing more to do. The next two weeks they spent as they liked and enjoyed themselves thoroughly gathering nuts and shooting prairie chickens.

It was now time for Guy to go home, for which he was rather glad, for although he had enjoyed himself and was much stronger, he wished to go on with his studies, and felt he could do so with renewed energy. So he said good-bye to his cousins, and, after a pleasant journey, arrived at home safely.

An ordinary sized box of pulverized gelatine holds five tablespoonfuls.

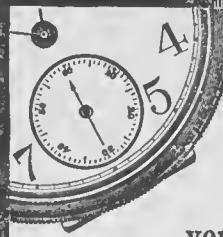


GROUP OF ALBERTA SPORTSMEN READY FOR A RIFLE COMPETITION.

Some Indian Lore.

Many of the Indian legends are most fancifully wrought out, and are very interesting. One of their traditions, for instance purports to explain the way in which the Geetchie Manitou distributed grease, or fat, to all living animals. All animals were supposed to be originally made without any fat and they complained to the Geetchie Manitou on that account, therefore he created a river of grease and ordered all the animals to gather together on its banks upon a certain day. The bear, being a greedy fellow, came first, and not content with drinking his fill, he even swam in it, so that to this day his coat is greasy. The beaver also swallowed large quantities, and all the other animals drank of the grease, each in the order of their fatness; but the rabbit and the partridge tarried so long in coming that the Geetchie Manitou told the weasel to go and hunt for them. But the weasel was so slow that the laggards came of their own accord, and when they came the grease was done, all but a spoonful of the skimmings, which had stuck to the banks like a high water mark. This was given to the rabbit. Then the partridge cried so bitterly that the Geetchie Manitou took pity on it and wiped his fingers upon its neck, so that to this day the partridge has a little smear of fat on each side of the base of its neck. In the meantime the weasel arrived, but all the grease was consumed and it got none. In vain it protested that it was delayed by having to tie its moccasin strings. There was simply no more grease, so to this day the weasel has not a particle of grease upon its body.

To prevent meat tainting, keep a piece of charcoal in the larder in very hot weather. If the meat is to be boiled put a piece of charcoal about the size of an egg into the pan. If it is to be roasted sprinkle a little charcoal over the meat an hour before dressing it. Soups and stocks must be skimmed of every particle of fat, and strained every day in fresh, clean vessels, and left uncovered.



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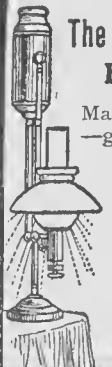
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No springs—Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to **L. P. MORIN**, Inventor, Mfr., 10 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.



The Mother of Stephen the Great.

By Carmeu Sylva (Her Majesty, Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania.)

In the northern part of the Moldau district, between Piatra and Folticeu, upon a hill overlooking the river, stands the castle Niamitz, of which, unfortunately, very little remains, as the village below has been built almost entirely of the stones of this proud castle.

But there was a time when it was known far and wide as invincible, when Stephen, the powerful prince of the Moldau, inhabited it. He had fought fifty battles, in nearly every one of which he had been wounded. After each victory he gave thanks by building a church. With unabated zeal he defended his land, and developed far-reaching plans for the increase of its greatness and strength. Not long since, there was found in the Venetian archives a treaty of mutual protection which he had concluded with the then powerful republic against the Turks. In reality it was the stronghold of Christianity, which the Turks repeatedly endeavored to penetrate and destroy. In those days it was a trying task to rule over the country of the lower Danube, as the neighbors—Turks, Poles, Hungarians, Cossacks, and Tartars—disturbed the peace by day and night. But Stephen appeared to be a match for them all, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his people.

To-day another hot battle was being fought within sight of the battlements of the castle. Things had gone badly for a while, and this day the fortunes of war seemed not to be in Stephen's favor. Two women had remained behind in the castle,—the wife and mother of Stephen. The rosy face of the young princess, about which flowed masses of golden hair, was wet with tears. Now she would stare down into the plain; now, overcome by fear and horror, hurry her face in her handkerchief, that she might see no more. Not so his mother. Standing proudly erect beside the young woman, motionless and speechless, she watched the scene. Beneath powerfully arched black eyebrows flashed the great dark eyes, to which the aquiline nose lent an eagle-like expression. A veil of the most delicate silken weave covered the bluish-black hair, and clung to her cheeks and to the vigorous and strong chin below the firmly closed mouth. This mouth was rather large, but when it opened, two perfect rows of teeth gleamed, adding to the impression of strength. Clad in rich, silken, flowing gowns, she stood the whole day through without touching meat or drink, and gazed out. From time to time she laid her beautiful hand upon the shoulder of her daughter-in-law, and encouraged her to be brave and strong. Her voice was deep and full, and brought momentary peace to the terrified young wife. But at every critical moment of the contest fear again overwhelmed her. The battle came nearer and nearer, and it was soon evident that Stephen was only defending himself.

"O mother, they will kill him!" exclaimed the terrified young wife.

"Stephen will be victorious before the decline of day," replied the mother.

The confidence and earnestness with which these words were spoken caused the tears of the young princess to cease flowing. And yet the battle raged ever nearer, and evening was approaching.

The sun had burned very hotly, now it sank rapidly, and the shadows spread over the plain. The mists rose and enveloped all, and the eye could no longer distinguish anything. Then it became totally dark. The two women listened, and did not stir, that the rustle of their gowns might rob them of none of the tumult in the depth. Suddenly rapid hoof-beats sounded up the hill. Then there came a long strong knock at the castle gate.

"O mother, that is Stephen! I know it! I feel it! Let me fly, that I may open!"

But with a firm grasp the older woman encircled the wrist of the younger, and calmly descended.

"Who knocks?" she cried from within, but did not open.

"Stephen, thy son."

"My son? Who art thou, stranger, who asks to be admitted into the house of my illustrious son?"

"Mother, open! I am thy son. I am vanquished. The Turks pursue me. My wounds burn!"

"He is not my son who stands without there speaking to me. He is an unknown man. My son never returns unvictorious. My son is without, scattering the enemies of his country with a mighty arm. But shouldst thou, stranger, still grieve me by being my son, know this: Thou shalt never enter here if thou canst not conquer. There is a hero's death upon the plain, and there I shall be thy mother, and place flowers on thy grave."

The young princess fell upon her knees to implore and beg amid burning tears, but, with one gesture of the hand, the other commanded silence, and listened at the gate. One moment Stephen had bowed his head in shame and pain. Now he threw back his waving locks, put his horn to his lips, and blew a piercing blast into the night. The old tone caused the dying to start up again and follow him, and his flee-

ing army to stand, hesitate, turn, and gather about him. Like a storm wind he dashed down the hill into the enemy's midst, who, careless in the joy of victory, permitted themselves to be surprised, routed, and scattered within a short time.

Distant and more distant came the sound of battle, the cry of victory, which caused the hearts of the listening women to tremble with joy.

And now Stephen again put his horn to his lips, and blew a jubilant blast back toward the castle, which reared its battlements against the evening sky above the mists. Then many little lights flashed up within, and hurried back and forth while the festive board was being prepared.

Now again the tramp of many hoofs was heard mounting the hill, and, in advance of his men, Stephen rode through the wide-open gate. When he espied his mother, he swung himself from his horse, and bending low over her hand he said, "Mother, I owe this victory to you."

Then for the first time her eyes were wet, and her lips trembled, as he clasped his radiant young wife in his arms.

"Thou wouldst have opened for me," he whispered to her. She clung closer to him. "I love thee so, and I was so afraid," she breathed.

"But," he said aloud, "my mother loves me even better than thou."—S. S. Times.

There is drudgery in every occupation in which man is engaged, unless he lifts himself above the actual details connected with the work and allows his mind to recognize the principles which underlie and go before it. As farmers we too often plow the ground, sow the seed and watch the development of the crop—taking everything for granted—never arousing ourselves to ask how or why these things come about. It is due to painstaking investigators that we are permitted to glance behind the curtain into nature's workshop.

"He who despairs wants love, wants faith; for faith, hope and love are three torches which bind their light together, nor does the one shine without the other."

I hold it truth with him who sings

To one clear harp in divers tones,

That men may rise on stepping-stones

Of their dead selves to higher things.

—Tennyson.

A large tray which will hold the dishes usually carried in several trips between pantry and table, is a savor of steps which ought to be more used. So is a handy basket in putting away things upstairs.

For over Fifty Years.

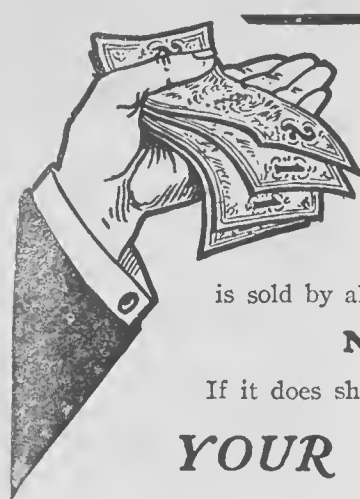
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Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, \$3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 8-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.



This is a portrait of Dr. John Christian, the celebrated English Doctor and Scientist, who has now opened Laboratories in Toronto. He is about to introduce his wonderful Red Blood Pills into Canada. Dr. Christian is spending large sums in presents to introduce his pills, and our readers should certainly look for his advertisement in our paper.



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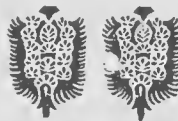
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If it does shrink in the wash

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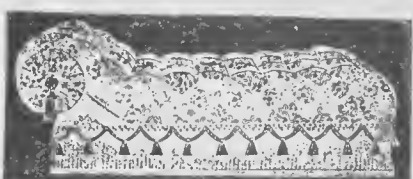
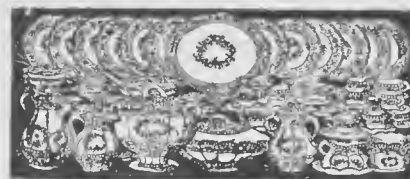
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IMPORTANT.—When writing state which you prefer, the Sewing Machine alone or the Couch and Dinner Set combined. Also your freight address. Dr. Christian does not need more than 2 or 3 honest agents in small towns, so write at once.

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We will give the above reward to any person who will correctly arrange the above letters to spell the names of three Canadian cities. Use each letter but once. Try it. We will positively give the money away, and you may be the fortunate person. Should there be more than 1 set of correct answers, the money will be divided equally. For instance should 5 persons send in correct answers, each will receive \$40; should 10 persons send in correct answers, each will receive \$20; twenty persons, \$10 each. We do this to introduce our firm and goods we handle as quickly as possible. **SEND NO MONEY WITH YOUR ANSWER.** This is a FREE contest. A post card will do. Those who have not received anything from other contests, try this one.

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